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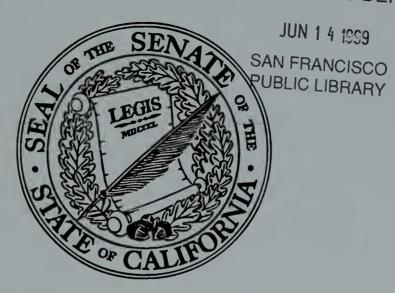




\_ CA \_ Legislature

# #HEARING SENATE RULES COMMITTEE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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STATE CAPITOL ROOM 113 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1999 9:32 A.M.

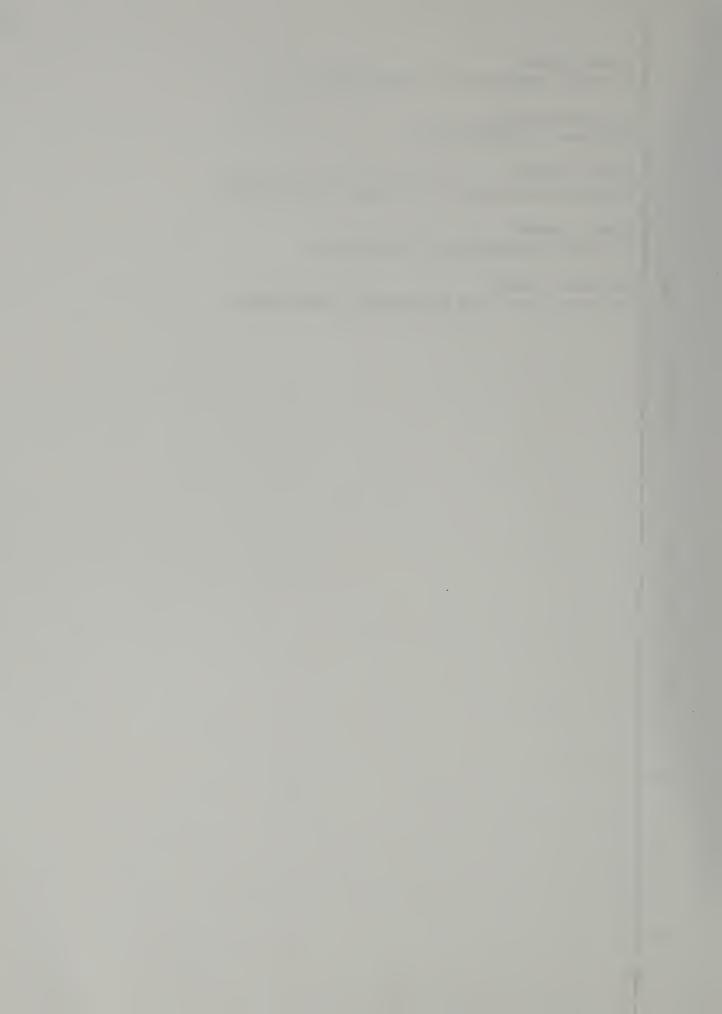


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27	Evelyn J. Mizak	
28	Shorthand Reporter	

**APPEARANCES** MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair 4 SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair 5 SENATOR JOE BACA SENATOR TERESA HUGHES 6 7 SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT STAFF PRESENT 8 GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer Q PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 10 11 NETTIE SABELHAUS, Consultant on Governor's Appointments 12 WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS 13 FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES 14 ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT 15 MANNY HERNANDEZ, Consultant to SENATOR BACA 16 ALSO PRESENT 17 18 KATHLEEN M. HAMILTON, Director Department of Consumer Affairs 19 SENATOR PATRICK JOHNSTON 20 CARL BRAKENSIEK 21 California Association of Licensed Repossessors 22 BILL CAMP 23 California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO 24 DONNE BROWNSEY California Nurses Association 25 GARY COOPER 26 Hearing Health Care Providers of California 27



HOWARD OWENS Consumer Federation of California WILLIAM POWERS Congress of California KRISTY WIESE Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California LAURA STRAND Consumer Federation of California ROSEMARY SHAHAN Consumers for Auto Reliability and Safety 

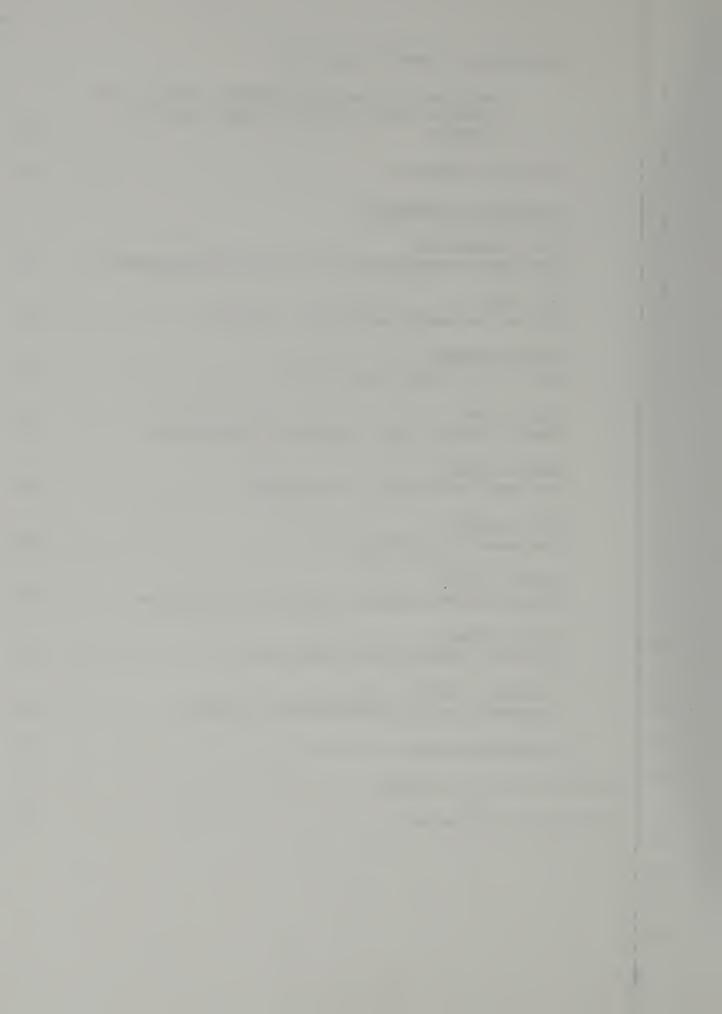


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CHAIRMAN BURTON: The first order of business will be the confirmation of Kathleen Hamilton, Director,

Department of Consumer Affairs.

Senator Johnston.

SENATOR JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members.

Kathleen Hamilton is on the job as the Director of Consumer Affairs. She comes with experience both in the legislative branch of government, where she's worked as a senior staff person, and also in the State Treasurer's Office, and has been in private business. Her skills and experience are known to you by looking at the material.

I want to say on a personal level that I've known Kathy for two decades now, and she is tirelessly effective in pursuing public policy goals. And beyond that, she got me elected in 1980, when I won by 25 votes.

[Laughter.]

SENATOR JOHNSTON: I'm very grateful to Kathleen Hamilton.

MS. HAMILTON: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members. I'm Kathleen Hamilton.

I'd like to begin what I promise will be very, very brief remarks by thanking Senator Johnston for his kind and revealing introduction. I try to keep my age a secret, but you seem to have revealed it.

Mostly I want to thank the Senator for his



friendship and wise counsel over the years. One of the reasons I'm not at all ashamed to be a career bureaucrat is because of the wonderful career that I've been fortunate to enjoy. It's afforded me enduring friendships and valuable mentors, and Senator Johnston is certainly one of the individuals I'm really pleased to call a friend and a tutor. So, thank you.

I'm also honored to have been asked by Governor Davis to serve as his Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs. The job is an enormous challenge, but I'm fortunate to have had the opportunity to work in this area for many, many years and feel confident my experience and skills will serve the people of California well.

Perhaps more importantly, however, this is an area of public policy that I care deeply about, and so I'm prepared and looking forward to the hard work that lies ahead.

The Department has been described by one of my predecessors as Balkan-like. I've come to think of it with affection and an occasional shoulder shrug as the Winchester House of government. It's a complex conglomerate of only loosely connected authorities as diverse as registered geologists, guide dogs, boxers -- the people, not the dogs -- barbers, trade schools, and doctors and nurses.

So, in these first few weeks, the logical question for me has been, what's the common thread; what is it we really do here? And it occurs to me the answer might be simple. Our job at the Department of Consumer Affairs is to ensure a level of professionalism and trust in the marketplace that protects and assures both business and consumers. And we



have a duty to carry that out with common sense and fairness in a timely and responsive way.

But we're not just bureaucrats. If the

Department's essential circulatory system is its regulatory
rubric, I think its true heart beat is in its broader mandate.

And it is there we have the opportunity to make a difference.

It's there where vision may matter more than vigilance, for
clearly, part of our mission is to look ahead: What are
tomorrow's marketplace challenges, and how do we prepare
commerce and consumers for those challenge?

Our job is to anticipate, and educate, and to shape the framework of the marketplace. And that is best done in an environment where all stakeholders know they have a place at the table.

I look forward to re-engaging with California's consumer organizations, and to working with my colleagues in the other state and federal agencies that affect consumer transactions. Working together, I'm confident we can shape a Department that is vital, and responsive, and relevant.

As I indicated in the statement I earlier submitted to the Committee, I've come to value collaboration, creativity, and common sense. As the oldest of eleven children growing up, and a single parent of my college student daughter, Megan, I have surely learned the inevitability of occasional compromise and the value of team work.

Mr. Chairman and Members, I appreciate this opportunity to meet with you this morning, and look forward to working with you in the months and years ahead.



Thank you. 1 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis. SENATOR LEWIS: Good morning. 3 MS. HAMILTON: Good morning. 4 5 SENATOR LEWIS: Apparently the LAO has recommended that licensure fees that are collected be rolled 6 7 into one large fund. 8 What do you think of that proposal? MS. HAMILTON: I think that the industries that 9 10 are licensed in the Department of Consumer Affairs are entitled to have their revenues accounted for and directed in a focused 11 12 way and very specifically to the programs that serve their profession. 13 14 The Department does utilize consolidation and centralization of certain services that provide assistance to 15 16 all the licensing programs when it's cost effective. 17 SENATOR LEWIS: Along that line, do you think 18 that the license fees should be directly tied to the cost of 19 regulating that particular service? 20 MS. HAMILTON: I think that what the professions are assessed in the way of license fees ought to reflect what 21 the cost of regulating their professions and running the program 22 that they expect the Department to run --23 SENATOR LEWIS: You don't want the state to turn 24 25 a profit on it; do you? MS. HAMILTON: Oh, no. I think we ought to be a 26 27 bargain.

SENATOR LEWIS: Are there any other professions



that we currently license out of the 200 or so that you think might be ripe now for abolition of licensure.

MS. HAMILTON: I'm sorry, for --

SENATOR LEWIS: Doing away with licensure?

MS. HAMILTON: No. We're looking at all of them. As you know, there's a proscribed schedule for sunset review, and the Department's actively engaged in that on an ongoing basis, and we're constantly reviewing those programs. Nothing jumps out ahead at the moment.

SENATOR LEWIS: I wanted to ask you just a quick question about Smog Check II.

Is it true that more cars are failing in the basic areas as opposed to the enhanced areas as of this moment?

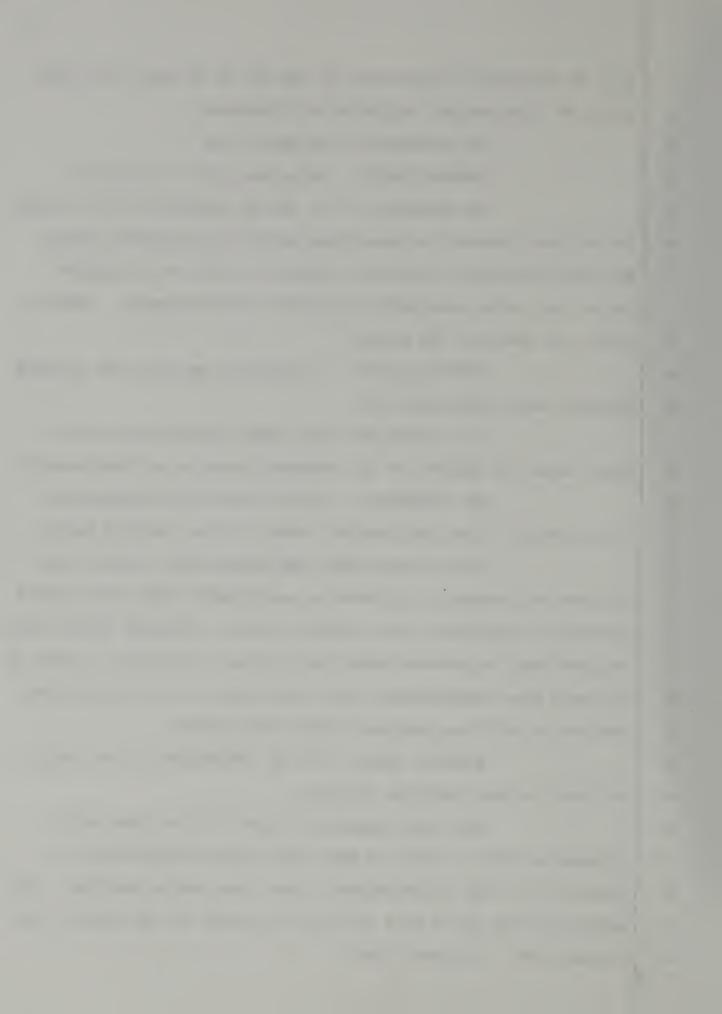
MS. HAMILTON: I don't have that information.

I'd be happy to get the specific data for you, Senator Lewis.

As you may know, the Department, and BAR, and the ARB has recently initiated an agency-wide task force that's currently looking at a wide range of data, including those kinds of questions, to assess where the program's successful, where it may need some improvements, and what kinds of tinkering we may need to do with the program in the months ahead.

SENATOR LEWIS: I'd be interested if you could get back to the Committee on that.

The other question I have is just that staff informs me that in order to meet the federal requirement of removing 112 tons of pollutants a day from mobile sources, that works out that you'd have to fail 30 percent of California cars during tests. Is that right?



MS. HAMILTON: There are varying projections of that. I've heard as high as 36, and we've heard as low as 18 percent. The truth probably lies somewhere in the middle.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Good morning.

MS. HAMILTON: Good morning.

SENATOR HUGHES: Half of the complaints that I get from consumers and constituents in my district is because they don't know where to go, so they come to the Senator because it sounds like, with the title, I ought to be able to clear it all up.

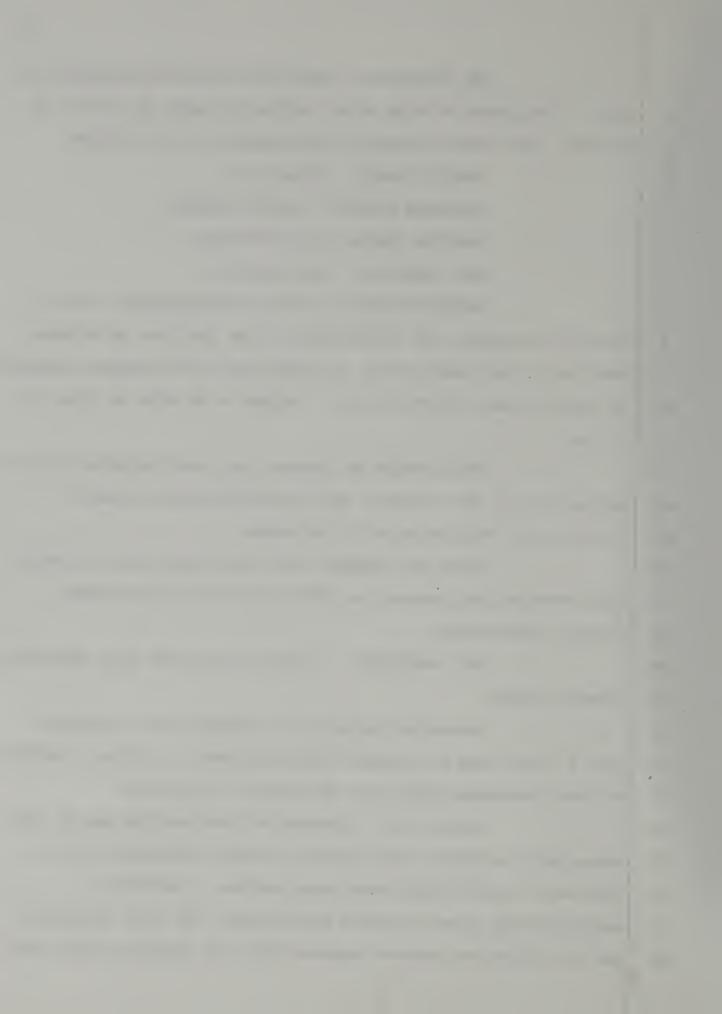
The problem is because the local agencies are not taking care of the problem, and the state agency is more elitist, and they don't go to the state.

Have you thought about or do you plan on having some coordination between the state and the local consumer affairs departments?

MS. HAMILTON: I really appreciate your question, Senator Hughes.

Secretary Adams and I recently held a meeting with a wide range of consumer organizations, including a handful of local agencies that serve California's consumers.

One of the outcomes of that meeting was to talk about ways to enhance our ability to share information and to work more closely with those organizations, including participating in each other's conferences, but also looking at our Web sites and Internet capabilities for ensuring that we're



not duplicating efforts, and that consumers have every opportunity to get help when they need it.

SENATOR HUGHES: What I do in my office, and I don't know how many other Legislators do that, when they call with complaints, and my staff knows that it's a local agency thing, we don't tell them to go to the local agency. My staff contacts the local agency and tries to be the bridge that goes between the consumer and the agency involved.

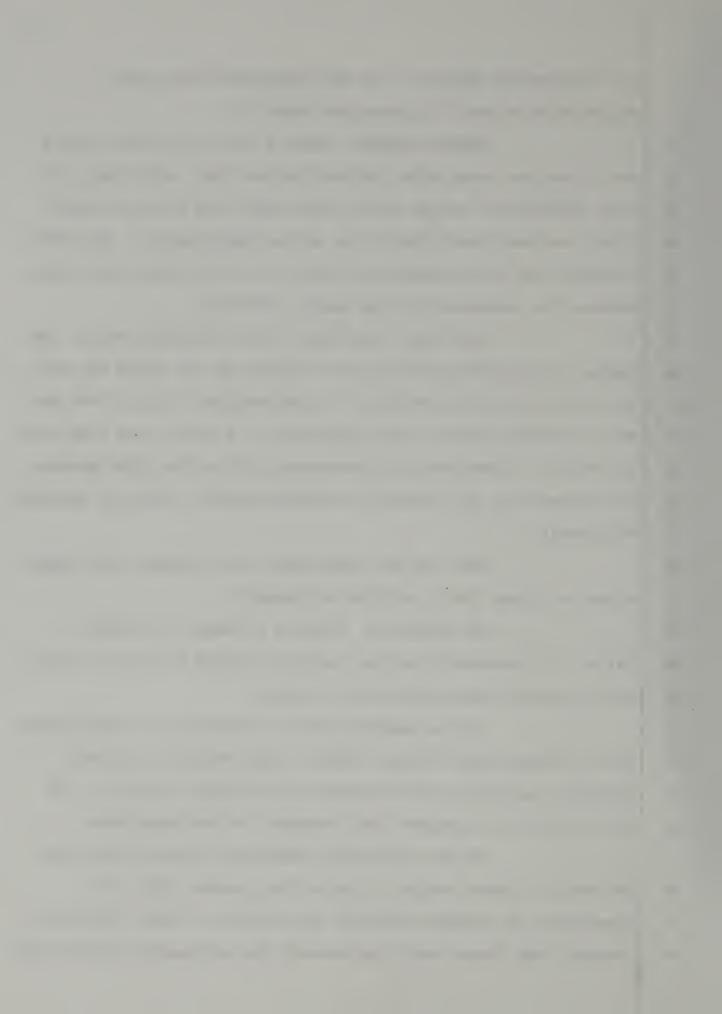
The other thing that I was concerned about, the number of immigrants that we have coming to our state who are ill-informed and are victims of local medical clinics that may be unlicensed and won't give good care. And the fact that back in February, there was an 18-month-old child that died because of treatment by an illegal unlicensed medical clinic in Southern California.

What can the Department do to ensure that these kinds of things don't continue to happen?

MS. HAMILTON: There's a couple of things, I think, the Department can do, and I'm pleased to tell you that we've already begun doing both of them.

In the general area of education, the Department has a language link library where a wide range of consumer education materials are available in multiple languages, and we'll continue to expand that resource in the Department.

In the particular situation that you mentioned, the Medical Board, which is one of the boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs, has created a local, state and federal task force involving several law enforcement offices and



U.S. Customs, to try to get at the heart of the problem that seems to be occurring in some of our immigrant communities in California with unlicensed medical care.

I'm told that the practitioner you described has not been identified and hasn't been located, but there's a very energetic law enforcement effort underway to try to stop that practice.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much.

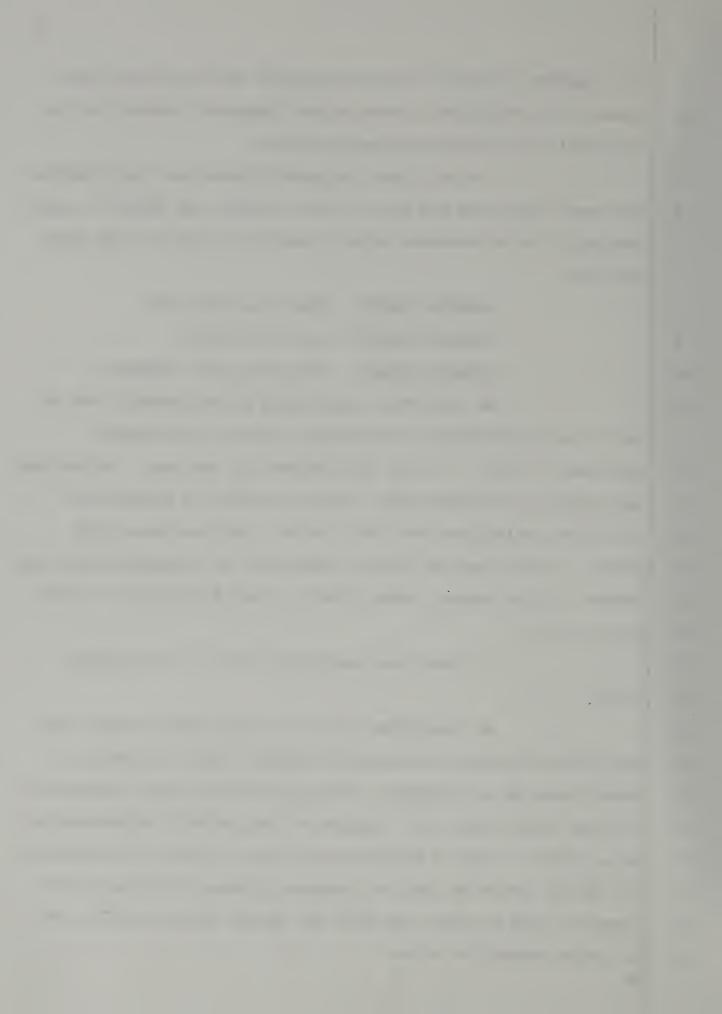
CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Ms. Hamilton, Smog Check II is probably one of, as far as constituents are concerned, one of the biggest problems we have. I think it's because of the area. We've been designated an enhanced area, but not in City of Palmdale or Lancaster, which are both over 120,000, but the whole high desert. That's one of the few areas that is designated that way Fresno is just Fresno, Bakersfield is just Bakersfield not the whole county.

Is there any possibility that we can change that?

MS. HAMILTON: Well, as you probably know, the Smog Check program is enormously complex, and it actually is constituted by an agreement involving several state agencies as well as Federal EPA. So, changes to the state's implementation plan, which is what I believe would have to occur to re-evaluate the areas, would be part of a complex process of bringing that issue up with the feds and with our sister state agencies, who all have respective roles.



One of the things that we will be doing, as you 1 know, is evaluating in February, 2000, how successfully we've 2 been able to meet the clean air goals that we established when 3 we first entered into the state's implementation plan. our hope is that in February of 2000, we'll have sufficient data 5 6 to begin to re-evaluate both the way we catagorize potentially areas of the state, as well as we way we administer the 7 8 program.

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So, if I have any information that I stumble on sooner than in February, 2000, I'll be happy to talk to you further about it, but I think that's probably the plan that will be followed.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I think it's Senator Alpert has some legislation involving licensure of dance studios. I guess there's a concern in your office as to whether or not you have to recuse yourself and turn it over to somebody else.

### [Laughter.]

MS. HAMILTON: Senator Burton's revealed another secret of my past, which is that I was a theater arts major.

Senator, anyone that ever worked with me in a theatrical production will tell you they carried me all the way across the stage. I can't dance to save my life.

## [Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN BURTON: That's a maybe.

Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Kathy, my question's a simple one. What will the relationship be between the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Consumer Law Section in the State Department of



Justice?

MS. HAMILTON: I hope a really good, cooperative, collaborative relationship. In fact, we've begun some of that, working very closely with the Department of Justice to try to resolve some outstanding Medical Board issues in terms of practice, and licensure, and fees, and those kinds of things.

One of my early jobs in the area of consumer affairs was, I was a consumer fraud investigator in the Department of Justice, working for Herschel Elkins, who still heads up the Consumer Fraud Section. And one of the happy discoveries as I've taken on this job is to realize how many individuals are still working at all of these important locations, and how devoted they are to addressing the concerns that we all care about so much.

So, I look forward to a close working relationship in a way that also enables us to really maximize the utilization of our resources. We're all aware that we don't have enough to do everything we want, and my hope is that if we make some of the these decisions and choices together, we'll be particularly successful.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you have anybody you want to introduce?

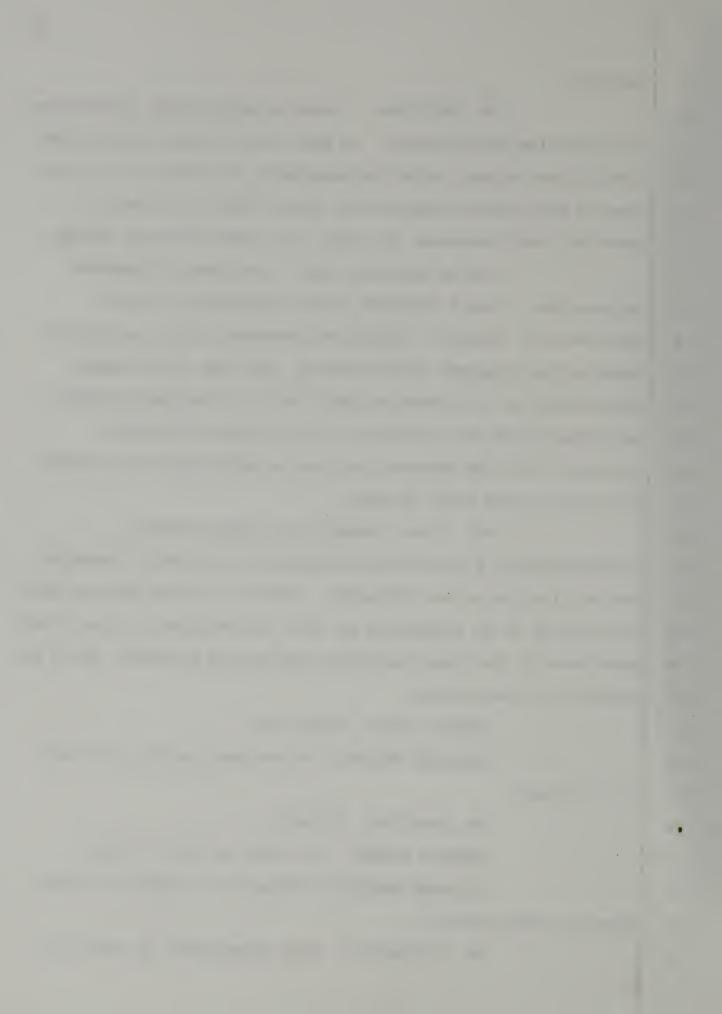
MS. HAMILTON: I don't.

SENATOR HUGHES: I'd like to move it then.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Witnesses in support briefly.

Name and organization.

MR. BRAKENSIEK: Carl Brakensiek, on behalf of



the California Association of Licensed Repossessors.

We're in strong support of her nomination. We've had a very good meeting with her. She's very understanding. She has a very good consumer protection background and is also understanding of the needs of industry. So, we think she will be a very fair regulator.

Thank you.

MR. CAMP: Mr. Chairman, Bill Camp, with the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

We support this nominee 100 percent and ask for your aye vote.

MS. BROWNSEY: Donne Brownsey with the California Nurses Association.

It's wonderful to stand here to honor a dear friend. And Kathy has been a patient advocate for many, many years. We're very pleased to support her confirmation today.

MR. COOPER: Gary Cooper, representing Hearing Health Care Providers of California.

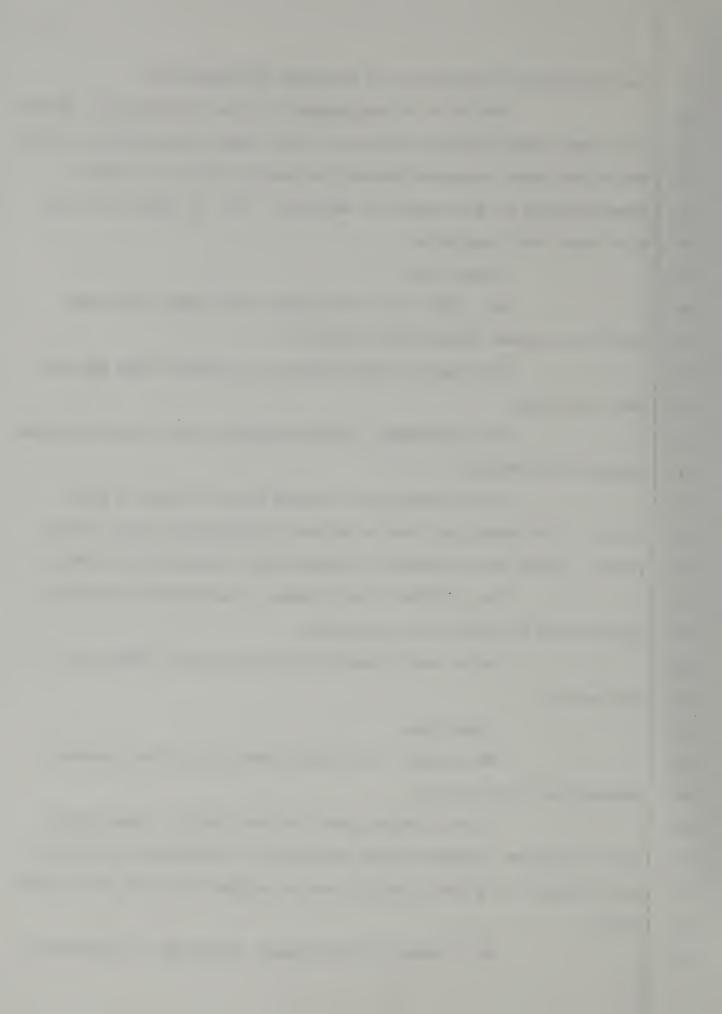
We're very strongly supporting Ms. Hamilton's nomination.

Thank you.

MR. OWENS: I'm Howard Owens with the Consumer Federation of California.

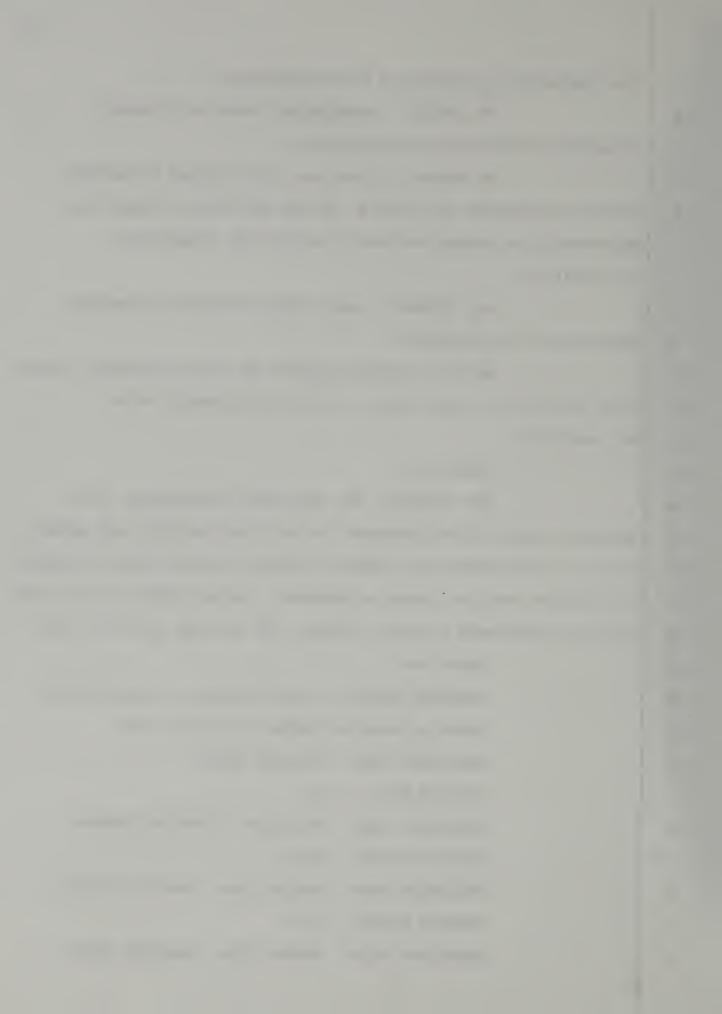
We've already seen the way that Ms. Hamilton's hit the ground running and an outreach to consumers that hasn't been around for quite a while, and we support and ask for an aye vote.

MR. POWERS: Bill Powers, Congress of California,

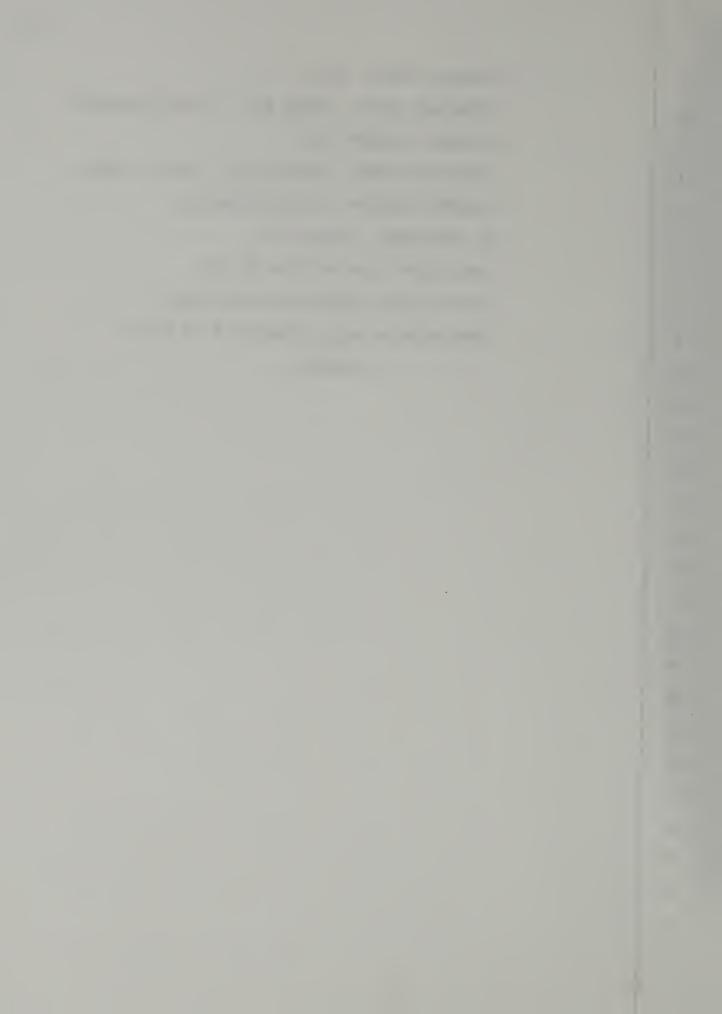


also strongly in support of this nomination. 1 MS. WIESE: Good Tristy Wiese of Planned 2 Parenthood Affiliates of California. 3 On behalf of the over 100 Planned Parenthood 5 Clinics throughout California, we are thrilled to have the opportunity to enthusiastically support Ms. Hamilton's 6 confirmation. 7 8 MS. STRAND: Laura Strand with the Consumer Federation of California. 9 We're in strong support of her nomination, and we 10 look forward to a very long, a close relationship with 11 12 Ms. Hamilton. 13 Thank you. 14 MS. SHAHAN: Mr. Chairman and Members, I'm 15 Rosemary Shahan from Consumers for Auto Reliability and Safety. We work on the state and federal levels on auto issues on behalf 16 17 of moderate and low income consumers. And we think the Governor couldn't have made a better choice, and we urge your aye vote. 18 19 Thank you. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any witnesses in opposition? 20 Moved by Senator Hughes, call the roll. 21 22 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. 23 SENATOR BACA: Aye. Baca Aye. Senator Hughes. SECRETARY WEBB: 24 SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. 25 Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. SECRETARY WEBB: 26 SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. 27

SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.



SENATOR LEWIS: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations. MS. HAMILTON: Thank you. [Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 9:52 A.M.] --00000--



## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of May, 1999.

EVELYN J./MIZAK)
Shorthand Reporter





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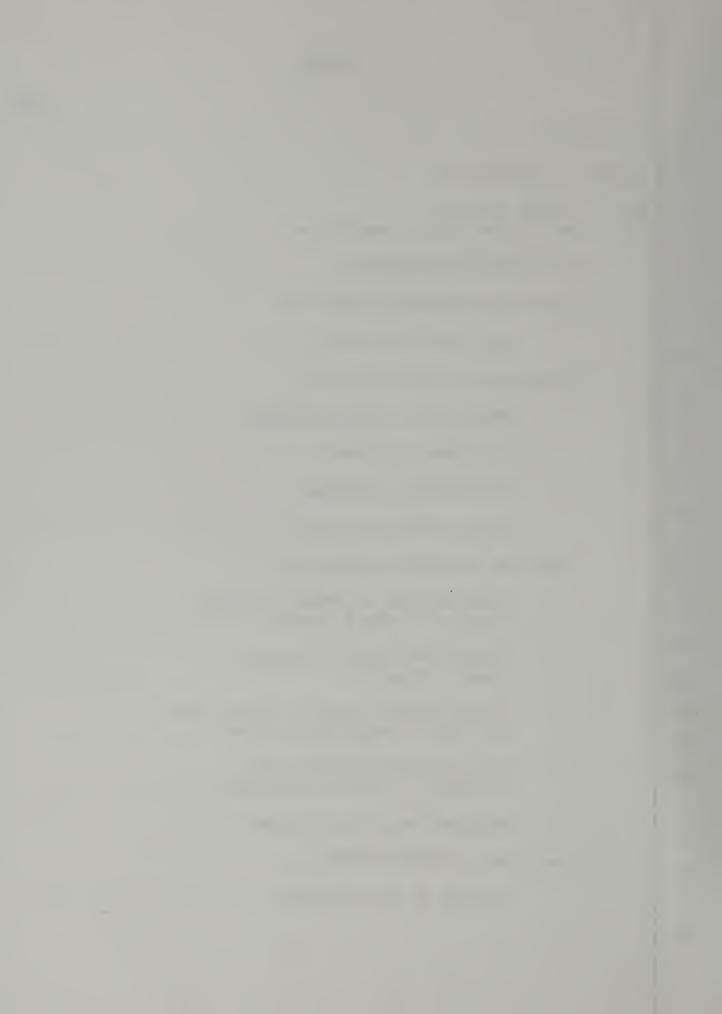
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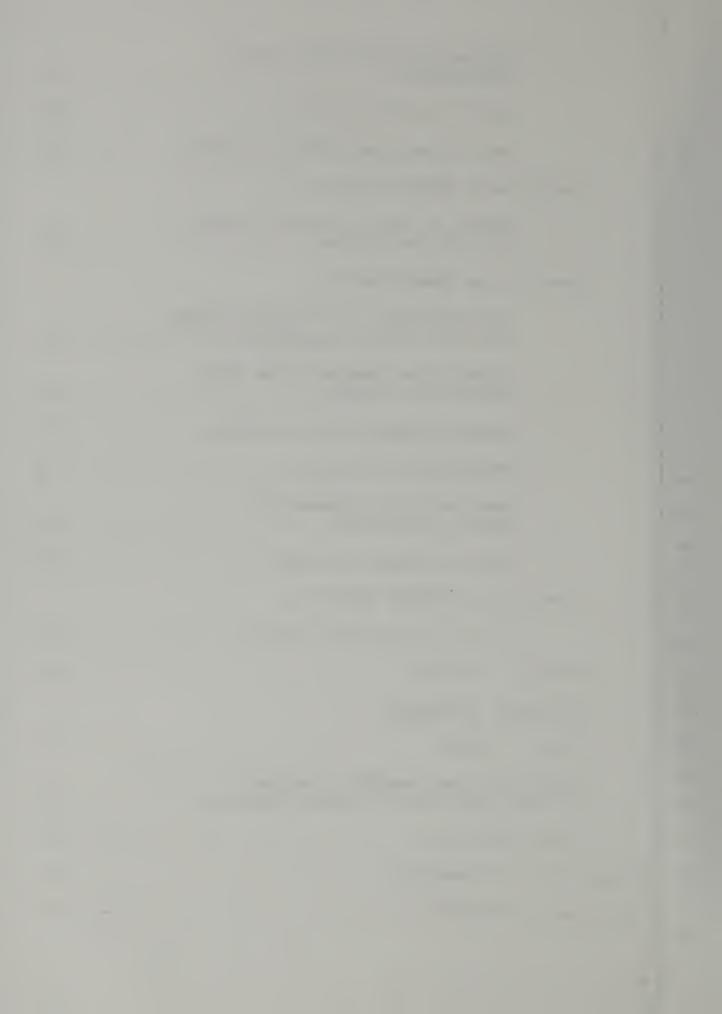
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### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

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CHAIRMAN BURTON: The first person, Governor's appointee for today, is Roy A. Castro, Warden of High Desert State Prison at Susanville.

MR. CASTRO: Good morning, Senators. My name is Roy Castro. I was appointed as Warden of High Desert State Prison in July of 1998.

I began my career in 1971 as a correctional officer at Deuel Vocational Institution at Tracy. I transferred eight times while promoting through the custody ranks and accepting more difficult assignments.

My experience includes the activation of two new prisons, assisting in the development of the Special Emergency Response Teams at Deuel Vocational Institution and Sierra Conservation Center, and the activation of a new 1,000-bed Level III facility at Sierra Conservation Center.

These assignments allowed me to demonstrate my strong leadership abilities. I've also attended a number of Departmentally-approved management training courses which has honed my management skills and developed good communication and organizational abilities.

Throughout my career, I have maintained outstanding working relationships with all divisions within the Department, the public, and outside agencies.

I bring to my present assignment a strong commitment for working closely with the neighboring communities and providing a safe and secure environment for staff to work

and inmates to serve their sentences.

Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you very much, Mr. Castro.

We'll probably open it up for questions.

Do you have anyone in the audience, any family members, that you've brought with you that you'd care to introduce?

MR. CASTRO: I have my wife of almost 25 years,
Debby; my niece Michelle from Brentwood; my sister Gloria from
to Stockton; and my Aunt Esther from Stockton. And I have also
Savannah and Mackensey as part of my niece's family and nephews.

SENATOR LEWIS: Welcome to Sacramento.

Questions from Members of the Committee, Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Roy, CDC figures indicate that we have a 58 percent recidivism rate, and it indicates that that's probably one of the highest ones in the nation.

Do you have any ideas as to why we're so high?

MR. CASTRO: I do -- no, I don't, Senator.

I do know that within the prison system, we try to offer as many programs available as possible to the inmates.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Does that mean it's a good deal?

MR. CASTRO: I don't believe so. I believe when the law changed to Three Strikes, I believe the inmates that are doing longer sentences are now in prison. I think we're removing them from the streets. I think the drop in the violence on the streets is indicative of that.

I can't say why recidivism is so high. I do know

that in our Department, we're always looking for ways to improve and programs to implement in order to better prepare the inmates for release.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Roy, one of the other reasons, too, that you have people returning, would you say that that applies to probably almost every one of the prisons is that people probably feel that they can't really make it in society, and that they feel a lot more comfortable and a lot better in the prisons, and that's another reason why some of them even return?

MR. CASTRO: The sad thing for right now is that in talking with the inmates out there, and some of the feedback I get, is that the situations on the streets for inmates that we do release are worse than their situation in prison. At least in prison, they know what to expect from us. On the streets, they don't know what to expect. And sometimes, the conditions are quite a bit better than what they are involved in on the streets.

SENATOR BACA: What are you doing to reduce drug use in prison? Has drug use increased or decreased in your experience or to your knowledge?

MR. CASTRO: In my experience, I don't believe the drug use has increased. I have done -- at High Desert, I have done everything I can to reduce drugs within the prison.

We do have a Scantron 1000, and visitors are -need to pass through in order to go inside the prison. This is

a very good tool to identify contraband coming inside the prison.

We also monitor telephone conversations, which has been extremely effective at High Desert. We have made a number of arrests on visitors coming in to bring drugs.

 $\label{eq:wealso} \mbox{We also $x$-ray packages and mail that comes inside} \\ \mbox{the prison.}$ 

A lot of our violence is as a result of drug deaths within the prison, but I don't believe it has increased. I believe it's dropped since I've been at High Desert State Prison.

SENATOR BACA: What kind of a relationship do you have, or do you believe in an open-door policy, because some of the members, staffers or others, believe that they've got to have access. A lot of the inmates have access to a lot of guys.

What is your policy in reference to staffers being able to communicate if, in fact, they have a problem, or want to identify a problem, or just communicate, or upward mobility?

MR. CASTRO: I have -- monthly I have warden's forums that I hold with line staff. Also supervisors, I hold meetings with them separately on the forums, and managers.

I walk inside the prison without anyone with me. That way, I believe it makes the inmates more comfortable in talking to me when I walk through the prison. It also makes the staff more comfortable when I go to their assignments and talk to them while they're doing their jobs.

I do meet with all new employees when they first

report to High Desert. I let them know what my policies are, and one of them is an open-door policy. If they have an issue that they feel is important to them, that they need to elevate to my level, I always make the time, and tell them to make an appointment and come in and see me.

SENATOR BACA: One final question.

What is the diversity or make-up of your staff?

MR. CASTRO: First, I think I need to make clear that High Desert State Prison located in the northeastern portion of the state. There's not much of a minority make-up in that area on the population wise.

And my staff currently at High Desert is 84 percent Caucasian. I have approximately 2 percent Black staff, and 9.3 percent are Hispanics.

SENATOR BACA: Hopefully we can work on improving those statistics or numbers. I know that it's difficult in that high desert area, but who knows. That's an area we've got to work to improve.

MR. CASTRO: I agree, Senator. And I just signed off on -- I just promoted two minorities and correctional lieutenants this past week. I think they will be fine people in their position.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Good morning.

MR. CASTRO: Good morning.

SENATOR HUGHES: I understand that you were at a women's prison, Central California Women's Facility, for about a

year as a program administrator.

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In your experience, how effective are the women's prisons as compared to the male prisons, or did you see any difference?

MR. CASTRO: There's a vast difference.

Actually, I was there for approximately three-and-a-half years as a correctional captain. I activated that, and then I lateralled over to program administrator.

The women are completely different than dealing with the men. The gangs aren't as big a problem.

I believe drugs are a much larger issue with females, along with medical issues.

SENATOR HUGHES: They are?

MR. CASTRO: Yes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Why do you think?

MR. CASTRO: Senator, I really can't say, but I do know that the females seem to have more medical issues than the male population. I know our costs for medical was really skyrocketing at Central California Women's Facility. I believe it's the same at all the female institutions.

SENATOR HUGHES: You felt that they needed more sedation, or do you feel that the drugs were just running more rampant?

I didn't mean to be funny. I was serious when I asked that.

MR. CASTRO: Not needing more sedation. I think they have more physical problems than the male inmates do.

SENATOR KNIGHT: It's called the weaker sex.

SENATOR HUGHES: You may be excused. You need no more per diem because you just blew it.

SENATOR LEWIS: Strike that from the record.

SENATOR HUGHES: Better yet, strike him. But since I'm not violent, I wouldn't even attempt to do it.

Do you have male correctional officers? In what proportion do you have males and females in these women's prisons?

MR. CASTRO: In the women's prisons?

SENATOR HUGHES: Yes.

MR. CASTRO: I believe while I was at CCWF, we were very successful in recruiting females. And I believe when I was there as a captain, we were up close to 40 percent, and our target was like 46 percent female.

SENATOR HUGHES: How effective are the women correctional officers in the predominantly male institutions that you've worked in?

MR. CASTRO: I believe the female correctional officers are every bit as effective as the male correctional officers. There is not one area of the prison that they're not allowed into or not assigned to.

And I believe with the training that has gone on with the Department since we first started hiring female correctional officers in 1973, I think those programs have been effective.

And I believe the male officers have finally -- their level of confidence has grown.

Actually, I've seen where, in some instances,

where females are much more effective than males in dealing with incidents.

SENATOR HUGHES: How do you mean they're more effective? Are they more persuasive in getting them to be cooperative? What do you mean by more effective?

MR. CASTRO: I believe in some instances, it's sometimes disconcerting to an inmate to confront a female officer, where they would not hesitate to confront a male officer, because of the fact that I don't feel that they feel there's a challenge to them there. Not in a negative way, but there's not a challenge to their manhood by confronting a female.

SENATOR HUGHES: I think that's probably a very good observation.

We were talking about recidivism before. What about the educational programs and vocational programs that you have in the institutions? How effective do you think they are, and do you feel that it should make a difference in terms of the recidivism, especially those people who have shorter terms to serve?

MR. CASTRO: I think they're very effective. I think it gives the inmates a sense of accomplishment when they do get their GED.

I know the staff that work for me at High Desert State Prison in the Education Department are very excited about their jobs. They're very positive. They see results in that inmates are graduating.

Right now I have, I believe, it's 13 or 14

academic classes going, and 16 vocational programs that are on line and operating now.

SENATOR HUGHES: Inmates that have been through their program, have they been the ones to return more frequently to the institution, or to return less frequently, from what you can remember?

MR. CASTRO: From what I can see, usually the ones that complete a vocational program and have better tools to operate with when they get on the streets, there's less of recidivism among those inmates than the inmates that come in and don't want to accomplish anything and get involved with the gangs and hit the street.

SENATOR HUGHES: I've had a lot of meetings with your Director, Mr. Terhune. He has indicated to me that the Department has very low tolerance for retaliation against employees who complain.

As a warden, do you feel that the employees feel more comfortable about coming forward with complaints at your institution, or are they still sort of reluctant in a way?

MR. CASTRO: You know, I hope we don't have any complaints. However, when they do come forward, I think with the training that we have provided, and we do reinforce that at every level, that there is no tolerance at all for retaliation, that the staff, I feel, at least feel safer in coming forward and voicing their concerns.

SENATOR HUGHES: What do you do to make them feel free to come and talk to you?

MR. CASTRO: When an employee has an issue that

they want to bring forward to my level, they contact my secretary. And a whatever I have on my calendar, I clear.

I do make every effort to see every employee that comes to my office.

If they don't feel comfortable in coming to my office, I do make periodic walks through the institution. I try to touch as many areas as I can, talking to staff while they're working. I walk the yards talking to inmates.

The staff -- it's my feeling's that the staff feel comfortable in coming to me in either one of those. Also, I have the warden's forums where the agenda is wide open, and there's no issue that I tell them that we won't discuss at the warden's forums. Whatever they want to talk about, that's what we talk about.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Castro, how much of a problem is overcrowding at your institution, and how are those problems manifested?

MR. CASTRO: Right now, I believe the base occupancy rate for High Desert is at 2224 inmates. We're currently at about 4150 inmates, approximately 190 percent overcrowding.

Of course, the issues arise because we don't use our gymnasiums because we have now inmates in there. So, that's one area that the inmates don't get to go in and utilize fully. We do have the yards still open.

The yards are a little bit more crowded. It takes a little bit longer for the inmates to get through and

get, like, their canteens, get around to utilizing the services that we have inside.

At this point, there's no significant problems arising from our being at that level of population. I think we're handling it very well.

SENATOR LEWIS: Great.

You have a number of inmates that participate in work programs, and then also academic and vocational programs as well.

But what about the balance that don't choose to participate in anything? Have you surveyed those folks? Do you have kind of a ranking of reasons why they choose not to avail themselves of those programs?

MR. CASTRO: No, Senator, I don't. I do know that they are seen every 30 days in regards to their programming if they choose to not program at all. Currently, at High Desert State Prison, I have 57 inmates that are -- it's called C over C status, where they're not allowed -- they don't want to work, so they're activities are reduced in regards to the inmates that are working.

But as far as the issues that they have, I haven't taken a survey of that, no.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.

Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: I'd like to move the nomination of Roy Castro.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Could I ask one question? Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Roy, you indicated the prison was built for a little over 2,000 inmates. Is that one per cell, or how do you figure that?

MR. CASTRO: Originally, when they do the base figures, it is one inmate per cell, yes.

SENATOR KNIGHT: So, when you're up to 4,000, that means you have two in a cell?

MR. CASTRO: Yes.

SENATOR KNIGHT: That's where you get the 188 percent capacity?

MR. CASTRO: Yes.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Okay, keeping in mind that we're not aware of any opposition to Mr. Castro's appointment nor the other two wardens that are up before us today, at this point we'd like to welcome anyone who would like to give testimony in support of the nomination.

MR. SEARCY: Good morning, Committee Members. I am Frank R. Searcy, and I offer my support for Mr. Castro as Warden of the High Desert State Prison.

I've known Mr. Castro for several years. His demonstrated abilities have proven that he can administer as a warden.

What's also very significant, I offer, is his assignments at varying institutions, especially when it comes to the women's prison. That type of experience, and with the other institutions assignments, only enhances his administrative abilities.

But also very noticeable is his willingness to go out within the inmate population and speak with them, and make himself available for their questions and also for staff. So again, as a friend of Mr. Castro, I offer my support. Thank you. SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you. SENATOR KNIGHT: You don't represent anybody else other than yourself? That's right, sir. MR. SEARCY: SENATOR KNIGHT: Okay, thank you. SENATOR LEWIS: Anyone else in the audience wishing to testify? Anyone else in the audience wishing to testify in opposition to the nomination? We have a motion. Secretary, please call the roll. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. SENATOR BACA: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes. SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis. SENATOR LEWIS: Aye. Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. SECRETARY WEBB: Four to zero. SENATOR LEWIS: We'll place that measure on call

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for Senator Burton.

Congratulations.

MR. CASTRO: Thank you.

[Thereafter, CHAIRMAN BURTON added his Aye vote, making the final vote 5-0 for confirmation.]

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Richard Early.

Good morning.

MR. EARLY: Good morning, Mr. Chairperson, Senate Rules Committee Members, and guests.

I am Richard Early, Warden appointee at North Kern State Prison in Delano. Thank you for giving me this opportunity to come before you.

My professional experience in the correctional setting began June 18, 1974 as a youth counselor at the California Youth Authority facility, El Paso de Robles School at Paso Robles, California.

Since that time, I have occupied and have been promoted in a variety of assignments, such as senior youth counselor, parole agent I, correctional lieutenant, correctional counselor I, correctional counselor II, correctional captain, program administrator, associate warden, chief deputy warden, and to my current position of warden appointee.

I have worked in a variety of work locations. In addition to Paso Robles, I have worked at facilities in Whittier, San Luis Obispo, Stockton, Jamestown, Vacaville, Susanville, Blithe, and Delano.

My formal education consists of possessing a
Bachelor of Arts Degree in political science from the University
of California at Riverside, and a Master of Arts Degree in
education, with a specialization in counseling and guidance from
Cal Poly State University at San Luis Obispo.

The institution that I currently oversee houses at 200 percent overcrowding: 5,288 inmates; and employs 1,254 staff members; 3,976 of the beds are dedicated to our reception processing unit, where inmates are primarily received from Los Angeles, Riverside, Tulare, Madera, Monterey, and San Benito County.

My main objective is to maintain the public safety in an efficient manner, making North Kern State Prison a meaningful and safe working place for employees, a beneficial and safe place for inmates to serve their sentence, and a valuable neighbor serving the community.

Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Lewis thank you very much.

Questions from Members? Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Good morning.

MR. EARLY: Good morning.

SENATOR HUGHES: I'd like to know if you feel that the increase in the incidence of contagious diseases, such as tuberculosis, has added to problems of your operation, or are you aware of that?

MR. EARLY: I have not experienced any significant problems at my institution.

SENATOR HUGHES: So, you don't have a significant

amount of any contagious diseases?

MR. EARLY: No.

SENATOR HUGHES: What about the ability of your staff to be able to talk to you? How do you handle that? How do you know when they feel free and comfortable to come to you and complain?

MR. EARLY: First of all, I do a lot of walking around my institution also. And when I meet with my staff, I let them know that I also have an open-door policy, and that they don't -- they do not even have to make a schedule to come in and talk to me. So, I have an open-door policy, and usually 80 to 90 percent of the time, when they arrive at my office, I'm able to have them come in and we can have our discussion.

SENATOR HUGHES: What about drug use in your institution?

MR. EARLY: We have recently established a computer-based program where we cross-reference outgoing packages, money orders coming into the institution, money going out of the institution. And we cross-reference all of that information.

As a result of that, most recently we were successful in arresting a visitor from Los Angeles County, where she had been soaking computer paper with meth, and typing a letter on the paper, and shipping it into the institution.

We were able to gather the intelligence based on us compiling all that information, and monitoring telephone calls, and we were able to go and arrest that person.

And also, we were able to get a search warrant

and get the computer in our custody, and we were able to identify her writing to eleven other institutions. And we are gathering further intelligence as far as other inmates involved in the system also being involved in bringing drugs in.

SENATOR HUGHES: Then, did you consequently share this information with other wardens so they could be alerted to this new system?

MR. EARLY: That's correct.

SENATOR HUGHES: See how smart women are?

[Laughter.]

SENATOR KNIGHT: Was that a woman that was doing that?

MR. EARLY: Yes, it was.

We work very closely with the Kern County D.A.'s office.

SENATOR HUGHES: What kind of whistle blowing protection do you have to ensure your staff that they can feed to you information, and you are a confident, and you will watch out for them?

MR. EARLY: Once you've received information from staff, all types of discipline, staff discipline, whether it's informal or formal, has to come through my office. That's something that I do monitor to ensure that if someone has provided me some information, that there is no supervisor that's going to take inappropriate actions against that employee.

SENATOR HUGHES: What would you do if you had been told that another employee was basically discriminating or attacking someone else who had been an informant? What would

you do, not really knowing whether it was fact or fiction? How would you go about it?

MR. EARLY: First of all, I'd open up a formalized investigation, because it's the only way that you could gather any information to make a determination whether there is some merit to the information that was provided to me.

SENATOR HUGHES: But then, how do you really know that the person isn't imagining it, and suppose the person says, "Well, they're picking on me because I'm an ethnic minority," and you should understand how it is when you're an ethnic minority, then what do you really do? You feel sensitive about it, but how are you going to really be sure that you're getting the truth?

MR. EARLY: Well, if I have not received any factual information to make a decision once I've got the complete product from my investigation, then I bring the employee in, especially if the person is a minority employee, and probably I have some discussions with him, and probably talk with him -- him or her -- and go over my own personal experiences that I've had, that I've encountered in my 25 years.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

Richard, you mentioned some of the educational institutions. Were there any other educational institutions that you happened to go to as well?

MR. EARLY: Yes. I received an Associate of Arts

Degree at San Bernardino Valley Junior College.

SENATOR BACA: I didn't hear that.

MR. EARLY: I received a degree in liberal arts.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

What are you doing right now to reduce the problems that are escalating in reference to drugs in prisons?

And then the second question is, is it increasing or decreasing? What are you doing, what can be done, and is it increasing or decreasing?

MR. EARLY: I would like to think that we're winning the war.

I think once we stop one method of them getting the drugs into the institutions, they develop another mode of trying to get the drugs inside. So, once we plug the hole in one method, we do some training of staff -- this is what we've got; this is what we've found -- then enhance their knowledge in trying to keep the drugs from getting inside, so that they will know that at one time, this was the mode or the method, and the drugs getting inside. That's a way that we need to focus a lot of attention on that method to try to deter it from coming in.

SENATOR BACA: Do you feel that it is high in reference to the amount of drugs in prisons or not?

MR. EARLY: I haven't seen any significant change in the last 10-15 years. I think it's about -- personally, there's no data or statistics that I can support my feelings on that, but I don't think there's any change within the last 10-15 years as far as the drugs getting inside.

SENATOR BACA: So the community and others feel

it's high; so therefore, it hasn't changed?

MR. EARLY: Repeat you question, Senator.

SENATOR BACA: So, apparently the community has a perception that's of a high use of drugs or smuggling the drugs in prison. So if it hasn't changed and it's still high, is that in the perception of the public or not?

MR. EARLY: I would like to think we're winning the war, and there has been a significant decrease, but I don't have any data to support that.

SENATOR BACA: A couple of other questions. In reference to the ethnicity, what is the ethnicity break down of the prison where you're at right now?

MR. EARLY: My institution, 48 percent of my staff are Caucasian, 33 percent Hispanic, and 13 percent Black, and the rest are others.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

SENATOR KNIGHT: I have a question.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: It indicates that you've got about 8 percent of the inmates in academic programs, and 12 percent in vocational programs. That's about 20 percent of the total.

That seems like a small number. Is that standard, or is there a reason we can't get more into rehab programs?

MR. EARLY: Well, the primary mission of my institution is reception center processing. One-fourth of my prison houses general population inmates, so I will not have the

academic programs that the other institutions would offer due to the fact that -- due to the small number of general population inmates that are housed at my institution.

SENATOR KNIGHT: So, that 20 percent is almost the 25 percent that would be eligible.

MR. EARLY: That's correct.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Burton.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Just to follow-up on Senator Baca.

I guess you consider on drugs coming into prison, they come in by what, employees and visitors, I guess? How do drugs get into prison?

MR. EARLY: A majority of the drugs get into prison via the visitors bringing the drugs in during our visits.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: And then the rest are brought

in by employees?

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MR. EARLY: Since I've been at my institution, I have not received any information of employees bringing drugs inside my facility.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: What do you think? If there's a majority, there's got to be a minority.

I'm not trying to get you to accuse anybody, but we have this concern about drugs in prisons.

MR. EARLY: I'm not saying it's not happening.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: You're not aware?

MR. EARLY: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: In your prison, do you have any concern of what kind of programs you have that might prevent

1	recidivism, so maybe when they get out, you don't see them
2	again?
3	MR. EARLY: Currently, I'm thinking about
4	expanding my pre-release program. Currently, 90 days prior to
5	the for inmate's paroling, he's eligible to enroll into our
6	pre-release program. It's currently a three-week program, and
7	we're doing some brainstorming in an attempt to expand it to six
8	weeks.
9	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Is that kind of an expensive
LO	item or what?
11	MR. EARLY: No, because most of the individuals
L2	that come in are the presenters, are generally the public, so
L3	it's just a matter of us
L4	CHAIRMAN BURTON: I would think that that could
15	help. I don't know if six weeks gets your ready, but it's sure
16	better than three.
L7	How about educational programs in the
18	institution?
19	MR. EARLY: What programs are available at my
20	institution? I have adult basic education I, II, III. I offer
21	high school GED and computer lab.
22	CHAIRMAN BURTON: What's the waiting list?
23	MR. EARLY: For my academic program it's roughly
24	200 inmates.
25	CHAIRMAN BURTON: That are waiting to get in?
26	MR. EARLY: That's correct.
27	CHAIRMAN BURTON: How about for like basic

MR. EARLY: But those inmates that are waiting to

get in are also assigned -- are on -- plugged in other assignments awaiting availability.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Like what?

MR. EARLY: Culinary.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I mean, I guess if it's a vocational thing, teaching somebody a job that might be useful on the outside.

Why is there such a waiting list? Are you short staffed on that, or that's an expensive item, or what?

MR. EARLY: Well, we're trying to get three more additional teachers in there. We're thinking about expanding our educational program going into third watch.

Currently, the program is being offered on second watch, from roughly seven to three-thirty, and we're thinking about expanding, going to third watch.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: So, you've asked the Department for three more teachers.

MR. EARLY: That's correct. We are working on putting together a proposal.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: You put together, just you or any other warden, a budget like for their institution, and they forward that on to the Department, who then looks at that, and they forward it somewhere else, and then it goes into the Department of Finance?

MR. EARLY: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: How hard do you either push for it with the Department, or does it matter whether you push or not for something? You need three teachers to do something.

If you go in and really say, "This is really 1 important for everything, including public safety," they may be 2 more likely to do it? 3 MR. EARLY: A lot has to do with the money 4 availability. 5 CHAIRMAN BURTON: It's been my experience, being 6 7 around here, that the Department of Corrections is never short on dough. 8 9 I'm not trying to put you on the spot. My brother spent 20 years teaching at San Quentin, so I understand 10 the situation. 11 12 It would just seem to me that unless someone was 13 either in under the death penalty or LWOP, that we ought to have programs in prison so that when they come out, that they don't 14 go back in. That they figured something out. 15 16 A lot of the people that I know involved in this, 17 the only thing they learned, especially newer criminals, is how 18 to be, quote, tougher criminals, by the cons who were in there, 19 because there's nothing coming down from our side. Pleasure of the Committee. 20 21 SENATOR HUGHES: Move it. 22 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca. Then, before we vote, I believe you have family 23 here you might want to introduce. 24 MR. EARLY: Yes, I would like to introduce my 25 significant other, Robin Burress. 26 27 SENATOR BACA: Just as a follow-up to a question

that the President Pro Tem, John Burton, asked in reference to

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the educational level.

Do you believe that there is a high number that are on the waiting list to get in because of also the requirements of the state stating that they must have the equivalent of at least a ninth grade level to get out, so that's added to the numbers that are there? And yet, we're not providing, I guess, in one sense, an expansion in order to meet those requirements of individuals that maybe eligible for probation or otherwise?

MR. EARLY: That's correct. The average reading level at my institution is 6.9.

SENATOR BACA: And yet, we've required that they have ninth grade at least before they are released.

MR. EARLY: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: We have a policy that says you have to be able to have a ninth grade reading to get out, and we don't provide them the ability to get a ninth grade reading?

Seems kind of stupid to me.

In other words, it just seems stupid. It's like telling you, you've got to be able to do something in order to accomplish something, but we make it impossible for you to do it; therefore, you're never going to accomplish it.

I know it's not your fault. That's stupid.

Whose policy is that? Whose policy is it that says people can't get out unless they obtain something?

As I recall, the opportunity had to be available. If it isn't, we ought to change that one. If it's stupid, we're probably looking at ourselves, but it just seems

to be totally unfair, telling somebody they have to accomplish something, and you have a minimum of 200 people waiting to do it. They can't get in, but you haven't got -- nobody's given you the people to open up the classrooms.

SENATOR BACA: Something we should look at.
CHAIRMAN BURTON: Absolutely. Put it in a

Moved by Senator Hughes. Call the roll.

Would those in support please give your name and your organization.

MS. AGUILERA-MARRERO: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the distinguished Committee.

This is my first time here, and my name is

Suzanna Aguilera-Marrero. And I am the President of the Chicano

Correctional Workers Association, and I am representing the 2200

members and our membership.

And it is an honor and a privilege to come before you in support of Mr. Richard Early's candidacy for Warden. It is with great pleasure that I stand before you on behalf of the North Kern State Prison Chapter, the Central Region, and the State Board of Directors, and affirm our confidence in his accomplished administrative abilities. We strongly believe in his effective, positive and work rapport, and know he can do the job.

We ask that you also endorse and support the appointment. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you very much. Any

28 others?

trailer bill.

MR. SEARCY: Good morning again, gentlemen and ladies, Mr. Chairman. I am Frank Searcy. I'm immediate past President of the Chicano Correctional Workers Association.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to also offer our support for Mr. Early. What's significant also, I don't think has been mentioned today, is that Mr. Early, a while back, a couple of years ago, was working and was assigned to the Chuckawalla Valley State Prison. Due to some trying times that the administration was experiencing at the time, Mr. Early was able to take over the reins of the institution and act as Warden. And he did this for many, many months, and overwhelmingly has proven the abilities that they had in administering that institution.

Again, also, I think what is very significant, he has wide, wide experience in other institutions, with Youth Authority, and similar situations as that.

I'd like to also offer that when years ago I happened to have the great pleasure of working for Mr. Early, he was my supervisor at a particular institution. And at times when it was necessary to come to him with a situation, a question, a problem, as my supervisor, I would ask him for a response. And I saw the same thing happening today, that when he would answer his questions, he would take his time and come up with a response. In those instances when I would ask him for a response, it would be also, he'd take his time, he'd think the question out, the situation, and then he would give me a response.

Fortunately, I am very happy to say that all of

1	those responses were very positive.		
2	Also, he also helped me in providing my		
3	supervision and my subordinates. So again, thank you very much.		
4	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Hughes. Call		
5	the roll.		
6	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.		
7	SENATOR BACA: Aye.		
8	SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.		
9	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.		
10	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.		
11	Senator Lewis.		
12	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.		
13	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.		
14	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.		
15	SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Four to zero.		
16	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations.		
17	MR. EARLY: Thank you.		
18	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Cheryl K. Pliler.		
19	MS. PLILER: Good morning, Senators, ladies and		
20	gentlemen.		
21	My name is Cheryl Pliler. I'm currently assigned		
22	as the Warden at California State Prison, Sacramento, also known		
23	as New Folsom.		
24	I began my career with the Department of		
25	Corrections in 1968. Since that time, I've worked in a variety		
26	of capacities with both the Department of Corrections and the		
27	State Parole Board, the Board of Prison Terms.		
28	In all of my roles in the Department, I've worked		

at approximately ten institutions. And as a Deputy Commissioner 1 for the Parole Board, I've had an opportunity to see 2 incarcerated felons from their sentencing, through their 3 incarceration, through their parole, and in one assignment, 4 5 through clemency and occasionally pardons. 6 I have been assigned --7 CHAIRMAN BURTON: You could not have been there 8 long enough to see a pardon. 9 MS. PLILER: Sir, I have. I've actually 10 conducted the investigation. 11 I have been a warden for approximately four 12 years. I was assigned as the Warden of California Correctional 13 Center in July of 1995, was reassigned to California State Prison, Sacramento, in July of 1998, and that is my current 14 15 assignment. 16 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Before we get started, do you 17 have family that you'd like to introduce? 18 MS. PLILER: Only my Corrections family today. 19 CHAIRMAN BURTON: We'll leave them out. 20 Senator Hughes. 21 SENATOR HUGHES: Could you tell me, since you've been on the job, have you had any complaints lodged at your 22 23 facility of one staff member against another? 24 MS. PLILER: Yes, ma'am. SENATOR HUGHES: How many of these, and how have 25 you handled them? 26 MS. PLILER: In my current assignment at New 27

Folsom, I have not. In my former assignment at the California

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Correctional Center there were two complaints of line-level uniformed staff and counselors who had complained of a supervisory staff member retaliating against them for failure on the line employee's part to succumb to advances.

SENATOR HUGHES: Really.

MS. PLILER: Yes, ma'am.

SENATOR HUGHES: Is this male or female?

I have to ask this because I don't really know.

Stop laughing, Mr. Knight. I really want to know.

MS. PLILER: Actually, it was one of each.

SENATOR HUGHES: One of each.

MS. PLILER: A female supervisor, male line staff; and female line staff person and a male supervisor.

Investigations were conducted. The employees were found responsible, the supervisory employees were found responsible, and in one case I moved to terminate. In another case, we moved to demote.

SENATOR HUGHES: What about male correctional officers supervising female prisoners? Has that been a major problem?

MS. PLILER: I've never been assigned to a women's institution. I have been on a six-week special assignment at the California Institution for Women. And while I was at Avenal, one of our complexes was temporarily a female facility.

It's a very difficult assignment. We asked when Avenal -- Avenal originally was activated as an all male institution, we asked all of the staff for volunteers, for those

employees who wished to work with the female population. Those employees, for the most part in my career, employees of the Department of Corrections are very dedicated professionals. They try to do the right thing.

Some of the male employees did not wish to work with the female population. There is inherent danger in that. Those who did, did a fine job.

SENATOR HUGHES: What about the recidivism problem in your experience? What do you think is the major cause of a lot of residivism?

MS. PLILER: I think probably that the recidivism rates is probably no different than it has been for many years.

I believe that what appears to make it look greater was the enactment of the determinate sentencing law. What that caused is a quicker recycling, because the prisoners were no longer under the auspices of the State Parole Board. They weren't required to have minimum education. They weren't required to maintain a certain level of contact. They were sentenced to determinate term by the courts, and they paroled recycled faster.

And I saw it on that end when I was a deputy commissioner, and I was revoking paroles and returning individuals back to prison.

What I have seen in my career is, of course, as the felons become older, they become more burned out -- burn-out is the expression. They get tired of playing the game; they get tired of doing the drugs; they get tired of the gang mentality and being involved in that culture.

The younger inmates, more involved with the drug culture, are more prone to go back to that culture when they parole, and it's kinds of a self-fulfilling prophecy.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Burton.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: To follow up, so the percentages are the same, roughly, but because there's more people, then there's more numbers.

MS. PLILER: That's my feeling, sir, yes.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: You said something about under the indeterminate sentence, a lot of them don't have to involve themselves in inmate education.

MS. PLILER: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Every bit of information we've gotten is that there aren't enough inmate education slots to fit the people that want to get in them anyway.

MS. PLILER: There are waiting lists statewide, Senator. But there is no requirement.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: But if you're required to do something that the state doesn't let you do because you can't get in the room, what kind of requirement would that be? A very unfair requirement.

MS. PLILER: That's what I'm saying, Senator.

There is no requirement.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: But if you've got waiting lists now when it's not required, see how unfair it would be? In other words, I think it should be required, but I think they should have the ability, there should be somebody there to teach

them.

In other words, you have waiting lists on a voluntary basis. If it was required, God knows when it would be. Then, depending on who the person is, you'd wonder if they'd shank the guy ahead of them on the waiting list in order to get in to get out.

It's not in your field, but what is the cost of hiring a teacher there?

MS. PLILER: Depending on whether it's an academic instructor or a vocational instructor, it's about \$35,000 a year.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: That's cheaper than the price of a correctional guard; right?

MS. PLILER: Oh, yes.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Let's see, if we let Novey organize the teachers --

[Laughter.]

MS. PLILER: I'm sure Mr. Novey would be glad to do that for you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: It would seem that would really be a pretty good investment. Because I looked at the list that Corrections used to put out, and it was a sheet about this big, and it had breakdowns by age, by race, blah, blah, blah, by crime and by education. It was amazing when, if you had college graduates, the only violent crimes were probably domestic crimes, you know, husband shooting wife, or boyfriend-girlfriend.

When you got down to community college, it still

wasn't much, maybe a bar fight.

Then when you got down to 6th grade, 7th grade, 8th grade, that's when you got the real violent crimes. There were very few PhDs that actually got involved in drive-by shootings and muggings, and things like that.

I would think if one of the best ways to maybe stop people from coming back, beside the old age deal, is education, ability when they get out, to maybe find a way to make if not a decent, certainly an honest living.

I know that Presley, when he was here, was very big on education, and others were not.

Let me ask you, since you talked about burn-out, when they get old. And probably you can't comment on this because this will get you in trouble with the Governor.

But it would seem to me that at least prisoners over the age of 70, if they were put out in some kind of either local corrections or electronic monitoring, or who knows what, it would probably save the state a lot of money and not really be that big a threat, because they just say as they get older, you know, that the profiles of violent crime are not bunch of geriatric people. They're more probably 20s, 30s, maybe 40s tops. I think once they get into their 50s, unless they're unique, they lose that.

Can you comment on that? We can confirm you quick, and he can't take the job away.

[Laughter.]

MS. PLILER: Certainly there is no statutory provision to allow for that. However, that would be an

additional alternative to incarceration.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: At a certain age level, with your history in the whole, from the time they come in until someone even gets pardoned, it would seem to me that's something that ought to be looked at. I don't know exactly by whom, but I just can't imagine 65 and 70 year old people being — unless they're like con men, or something, but being much of a threat to anybody, and definitely not in prison a threat.

SENATOR LEWIS: With regard to the waiting list you have for academic programs, the information we had, there was a waiting list of 168 inmates when we received the information.

How long would that make equate to in terms of waiting?

MS. PLILER: Let me give you two answers to that, Senator.

At my previous institution, it was a different type of clientele. We would parole like 300 a month. And the waiting list was actually quite short, and it was probably three to four months to get into a class.

At my current institution, which is a Level IV, 180 design, houses some very violent offenders doing very, very long-term sentences -- a lot of life-without-parole, and a lot of lifers as well -- it could take upwards of a year to get into a program because there is not that turnover.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.

Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Couple of questions to follow-up

on what the President Pro Tem asked in reference to the educational level.

Are you aware that there is a requirement to be paroled out that you must obtain a least a 9th grade level to be paroled?

MS. PLILER: No, sir, I am not.

SENATOR BACA: There is legislation that was passed that requires for an individual to be paroled, they must have at least a 9th grade level of education.

MS. PLILER: Contrary to their court sentencing?

SENATOR BACA: I don't know about that, but just to be released from prison, anybody who is serving right now who has not got a GED or a high school diploma, before he or she can be released, must have the equivalent of at least a 9th grade level of education.

It was legislation, I believe, that went through last year. At least that's what I've been informed. Maybe that's one of the reasons why there's a waiting list.

What is the criteria, then, for individuals to get into an educational program, whether it be especially for high school, GED, or the equivalent? Is there a criteria?

MS. PLILER: They need to want to. In some locations, depending on the type of institution, it could be a requirement: their first 12 months in the institution, they must participate in an education program if they don't have their GED or high school diploma.

For vocational programs, they are required to have in some programs an 8th grade reading level, in some

programs a 9th grade reading level.

So, those are the minimum requirements.

SENATOR BACA: But no criteria based on an individual that may be up for parole, or something like this, who may be getting out, that we want to make sure that if we deal with the return rate, to make sure that at least they have the educational level before they get into society. There is none that they would have precedence over someone else that maybe on waiting list, that is not going to get out, that is a life-time sentence, versus someone that is not.

There is no criteria?

MS. PLILER: Not at this point, Senator, no.

SENATOR BACA: It's maybe something that we should look at, because those are the individuals that are coming into our society that should have the educational level to make sure they don't come back. That's something that maybe we've got to look at.

What are you doing to reduce the drug problems that we have the prisons? Apparently there is still a high number of drugs in prisons. Is it decreasing or increasing?

MS. PLILER: Senator, I'd like to think we're ahead of the curve, but sometimes I wonder.

Drugs come into the institution in a number of different ways. We use various surveillance techniques, both telephone and video in the visiting rooms, and as well as in the communities.

We have informants who provide us information that drugs are being brought into the institution. We intercept

correspondence, both incoming and outgoing.

And unfortunately, periodically we will have a staff person who is involved, and that person is swiftly terminated.

SENATOR BACA: Couple of other questions that I have.

I visited Folsom. I took a trip down with other Legislators last year. You were not there.

What are you doing to address overcrowding now at the institution?

I went there, and I saw bunkbeds, military-like style. I know that is a problem.

MS. PLILER: New Folsom is at design capacity, which is a single cell, is at about 1596 Level IV inmates. Currently there are about 2900 inmates. It's come down about 400 inmates in the last several months because our population is changing significantly, and we will, because of our Psychiatric Services Unit, which will come up at end of June, we are going to have some single cell status.

One of our gyms is activated for minimum level inmates. We do have 100 inmates housed in one of our gyms.

Overcrowding is a significant problem.

Currently, with our single cell policy, if we have a predatory inmate or a victim type of inmate, they are single celled. They are not double celled, nor are they forced to be double celled. It puts a tremendous strain on the living conditions in the institution.

Responsible estimates would venture to say that

by 2002, we will be out of beds.

2.0

SENATOR BACA: Does overcrowding also create a lot of the problems that may arise in prisons because of riots or otherwise, or inmates, or people getting a little hostile?

MS. PLILER: It certainly contributes to it.

It's a very unnatural environment to begin with, and especially when you get into situations where men are housed in gymnasiums, 100, 200, 300 men to a gym. They get on each other's nerves.

There's no sense of being alone.

At least with a cell, they have their own cell. They may have a roommate, but they have their own cell.

SENATOR BACA: Should any policies be changed to reduce overcrowding right now?

MS. PLILER: Senator, with the intake that we have at this point, and the Department certainly has no control over the court systems in terms of sentencing, the problem will continue to escalate until we have more beds or until other alternatives to incarceration are seriously considered, including parole violators.

SENATOR BACA: One final question. What is the ethnicity or the diversity break down of the staff at your institution?

MS. PLILER: Currently at New Folsom, there's 64 percent Caucasian, and the balance are people of color, employees of color, so about 36 percent. That breaks out about 17 percent Black, and I believe 14 percent Hispanic. American Indians, Pacific Islanders are the balance.

SENATOR BACA: So, there's a low number of

Hispanics that are there at that institution right now that are employed or in executive managerial positions; is that correct?

Based on the numbers that you gave me, there seems to be a 64 percent, 16 percent African-American, and a 14 percent or less Hispanic; right?

MS. PLILER: It's a little breakdown for managers and supervisory. There are -- percentage in that breakdown was 54 percent Caucasian, and the balance people of color, and 20 percent Hispanic, and 13 percent Black in the management-supervisory ranks. And that's a matter of recruitment.

SENATOR BACA: I'd hope you'd look at, and I'd like to see, hopefully, the areas of improvement, especially diversity for upwards mobility in that area, and especially people of color. And, of course, qualified individuals.

I hope that you look towards increasing those numbers in the future as we confirm your appointment.

MS. PLILER: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It seems as though our Chairman is coming up with a new profession, the senior citizen hit man.

You know, you indicated that the inmates mellow as they get older, and we certainly do.

[Laughter.]

SENATOR KNIGHT: Is it the seniors who are contributing to the frivolous lawsuits, or is there no correlation to frivolous lawsuits and age of inmate?

MS. PLILER: Sir, I've seen no 1 correlation. 2 SENATOR BACA: Move the nomination. 3 SENATOR LEWIS: We have a motion from Senator 5 Baca. Do you have anyone with you here today that you'd 6 care to introduce? 7 8 MS. PLILER: No, Senator. Thank you. SENATOR LEWIS: Let's hear from anyone in the 9 audience who wishes to testify in favor of the nomination. 10 11 MR. SEARCY: Thank you very much again, ladies 12 and gentlemen. I'm Frank R. Searcy, and I'm here to personally 13 support Ms. Plier for her position as Warden at New Folsom. 14 Her career experience is overwhelming and speaks 15 for itself. 16 I think I should be very brief, but one thing I'd 17 like to point out to the Committee, that as we were listening to 18 her responses, at times it would even take a little bit of 19 effort to really be able to hear that. 20 But what I detected was that the questions that were put to her, she somehow was also able then to -- everyone 21 22 would ask the question in the same tone that she put out. So, if she's able to do this here, it's obvious that she can do that 23 with her staff, with her inmates at her institution, which is 24 going to be very, very beneficial to her at Warden there. 25 26 And we thank you for your votes for confirmation.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.

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Thank you.

1	Next.		
2	MS. AGUILERA-MARRERO: Thank you.		
3	I'm Suzanna Aguilera-Marrero on behalf of the		
4	Chicano Correctional Workers Association, 2200 strong.		
5	It's an honor to be here before you again in		
6	support of Ms. Cheryl Pliler. Her Chapter, Level CCWA, very		
7	much is in support of her, is in total confidence of her		
8	abilities to be an administrator and fully support her, as does		
9	the region of the North, and the State Board of Directors.		
10	Thank you.		
11	SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you very much. Anyone		
12	else?		
13	Anyone wanting to testify in opposition to the		
14	nomination?		
15	We already have a motion by Senator Baca.		
16	Please call the roll.		
17	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.		
18	SENATOR BACA: Aye.		
19	SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.		
20	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.		
21	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.		
22	SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.		
23	SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.		
24	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.		
25	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.		
26	Four to zero.		
27	SENATOR LEWIS: It's currently four to nothing.		
28	We will put that on call as well for Senator Burton.		

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Congratulations.

MS. PLILER: Thank you.

[Thereafter, CHAIRMAN BURTON added his Aye vote, making the final vote 5-0 for confirmation.]

[Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 10:18 A.M.]

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I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of May, 1999.

EVELYN J. MIZAK Shorthand Reporter



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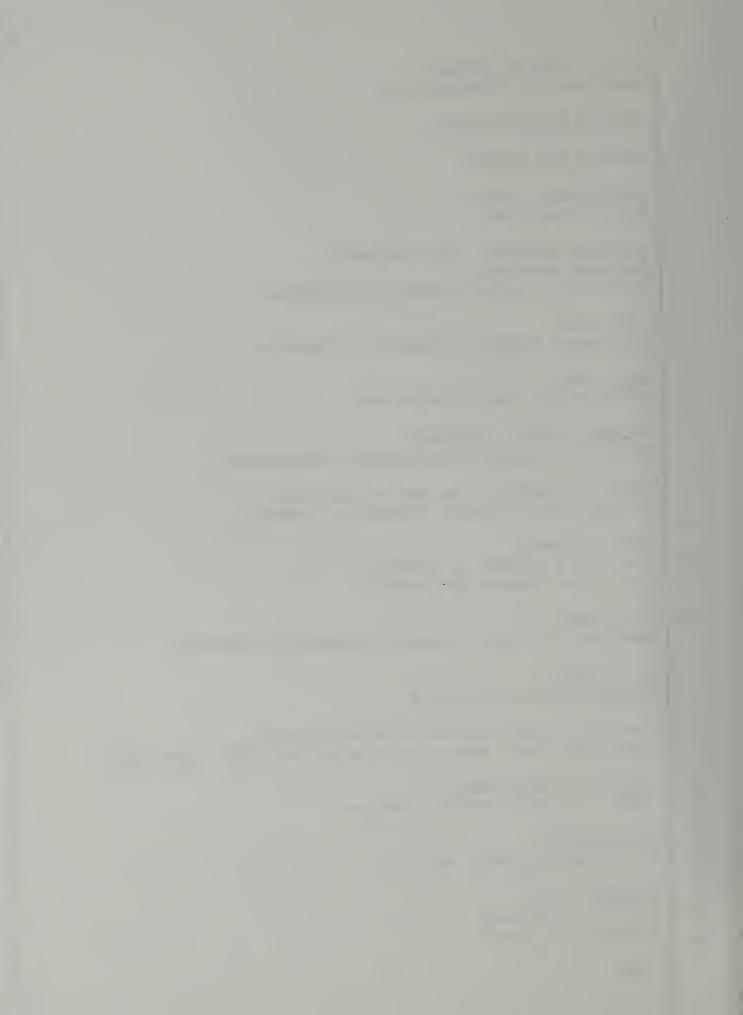
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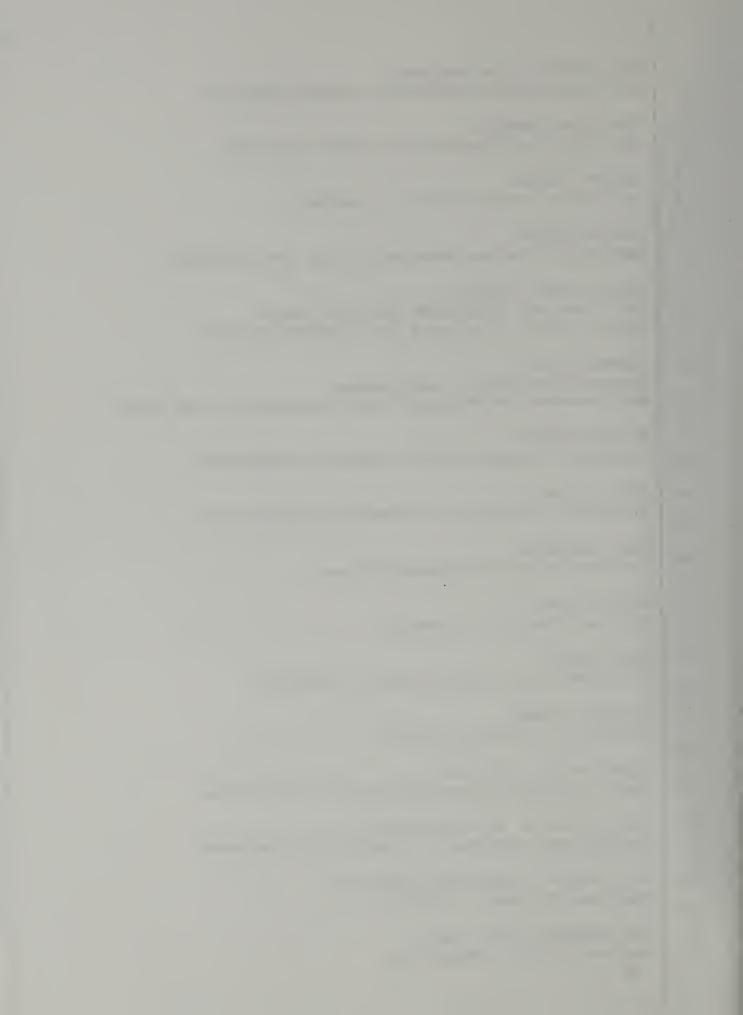
1	APPLARANCES		
2	MEMBERS PRESENT		
3	SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair		
4	SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair		
5	SENATOR JOE BACA		
6	SENATOR TERESA HUGHES		
7	SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT  STAFF PRESENT		
9	GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer		
0	PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary		
1	NETTIE SABELHAUS, Consultant on Governor's Appointments		
2	WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS		
3	FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES		
4	ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT		
5 6	MANNY HERNANDEZ, Consultant to SENATOR BACA		
7	ALSO PRESENT		
8	JAMES THEODORE HUNT, Member Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board		
9	TIM YARYAN		
0	Los Angeles Police Protective League Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs Los Angeles Probation Union		
2			
3	AARON READ Peace Officers Research Association of California, PORAC Highway Patrol Association		
4	WILLIAM HEMBY		
5	California Organization of Police and Sheriffs		
6	DEL HAWES, CEO		
7	Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board		



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     Department of Transportation
2
     SENATOR RICHARD POLANCO
3
    SENATOR DON PERATA
4
    RON GONZALES, Mayor
5
    City of San Jose
6
    GRISELDA BARAJAS, Vice President
7
    Business Advocacy
    Sacramento Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
8
    JOHN RUEDA
9
    California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce
10
    PAUL COHEN
11
    Northern California Carpenters
12
    ROLANDO ARANGO, President
    California Hispanic Professional Association
13
    MASSEY VILLAREAL, Chairman of the Board
14
    United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
15
    DAVE ACKERMAN
16
    California Chamber of Commerce
    Associated General Contractors
17
    LES SPAHN
18
    National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrack)
19
    D. J. SMITH
20
     Transportation California
21
     JIM HARD, Civil Service Division Director
    California State Employees Association, SEIU Local 1000
22
23
     IRENE GUTIERREZ-GARZA
     CAFÉ, Southern California Region
24
     TIM CREMINS
25
     Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO
26
    MARSHALL DIAZ
27
    CAFÉ de California
     Projecto del Barrio
28
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1	SAM ORTEGA, Vice President California Mexican American Veterans Memorial
3	JOHN LIRA, Member San Francisco Telecommunications Commission
4	ROBERT PERNELL California State Council of Laborers
6 7	CARLOS AQUINO Ambiente de Latino Democratic Club, San Francisco
8	PAULA FISCAL, Member San Francisco Alcoholism Advisory Board Curtin Pacific Institute for Criminal Justice
0	EDMUNDO LOPEZ Hispanic Contractors Association Mexican-American Business and Professionals, San Diego
2	WILLIAM HEMBY California Organization of Police and Sheriffs
4	FLOYD CHAVEZ Northern California Latin Business Association
6	PAUL GUERRERO California Small Business Alliance
7	DIANA LaCOME National Concilio of America
9	DeAnn BAKER California State Association of Counties
1 2	NATASHA FOOMAN League of California Cities
3	ROBERT McKAY, President American Indians State Employees of California
5	CRAIG COPELAN, President-elect Professional Engineers in California Government
5	BILL GARCIA, Legislative Chairman American GI Forum, California
8	BEN SHAWNEEGO, President National Indian Contractors



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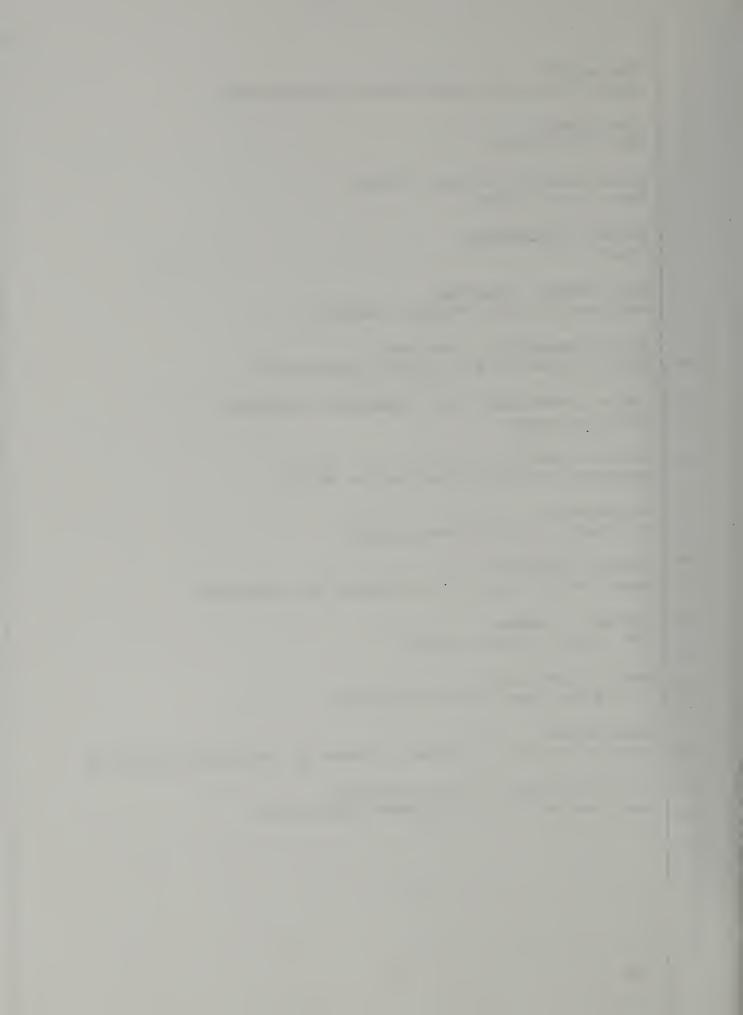
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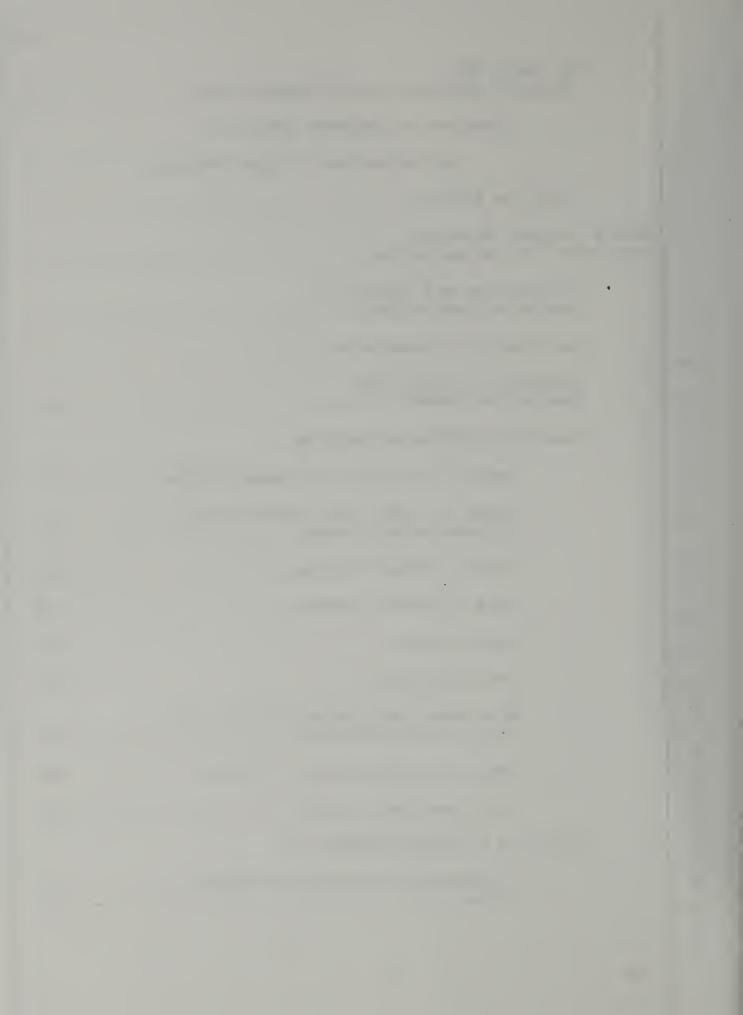


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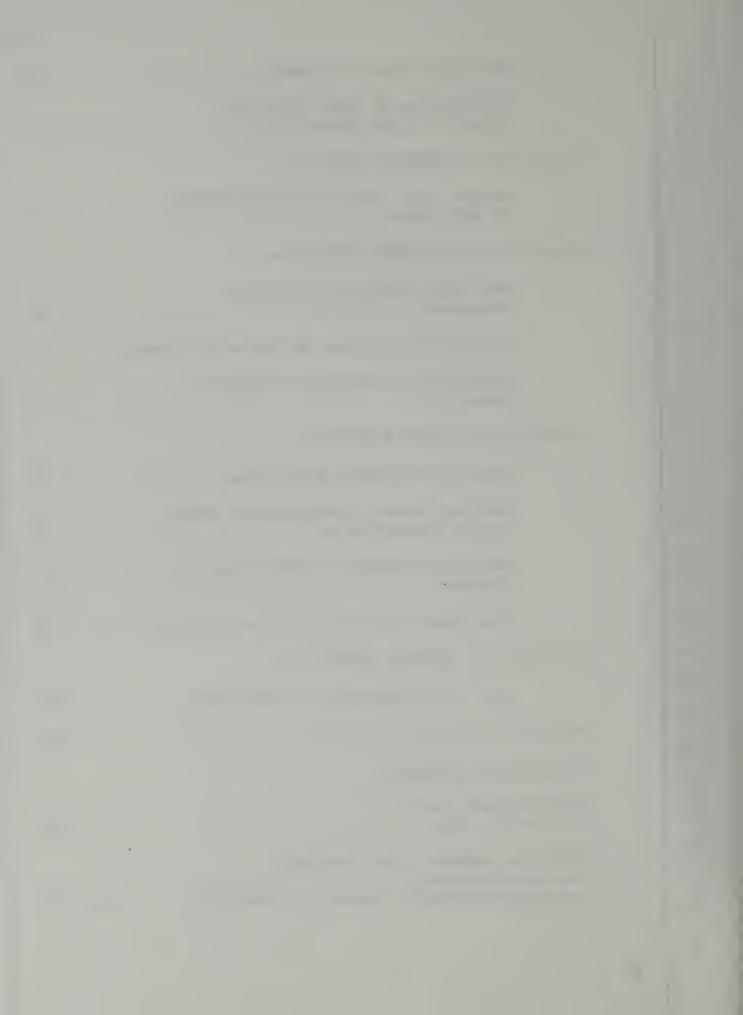
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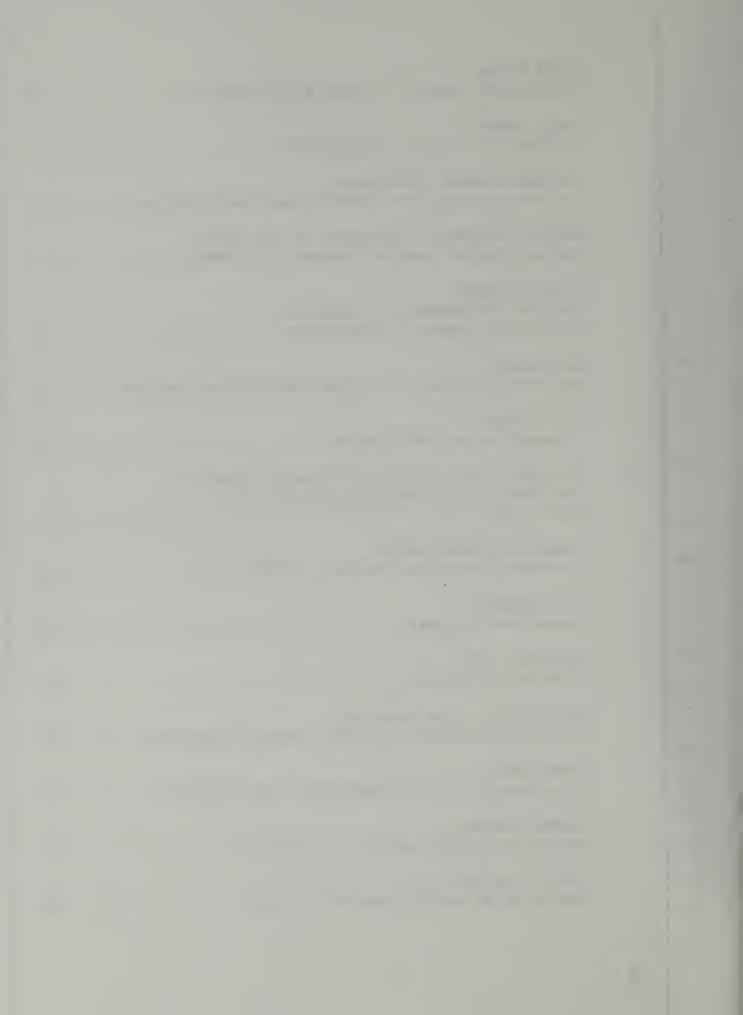
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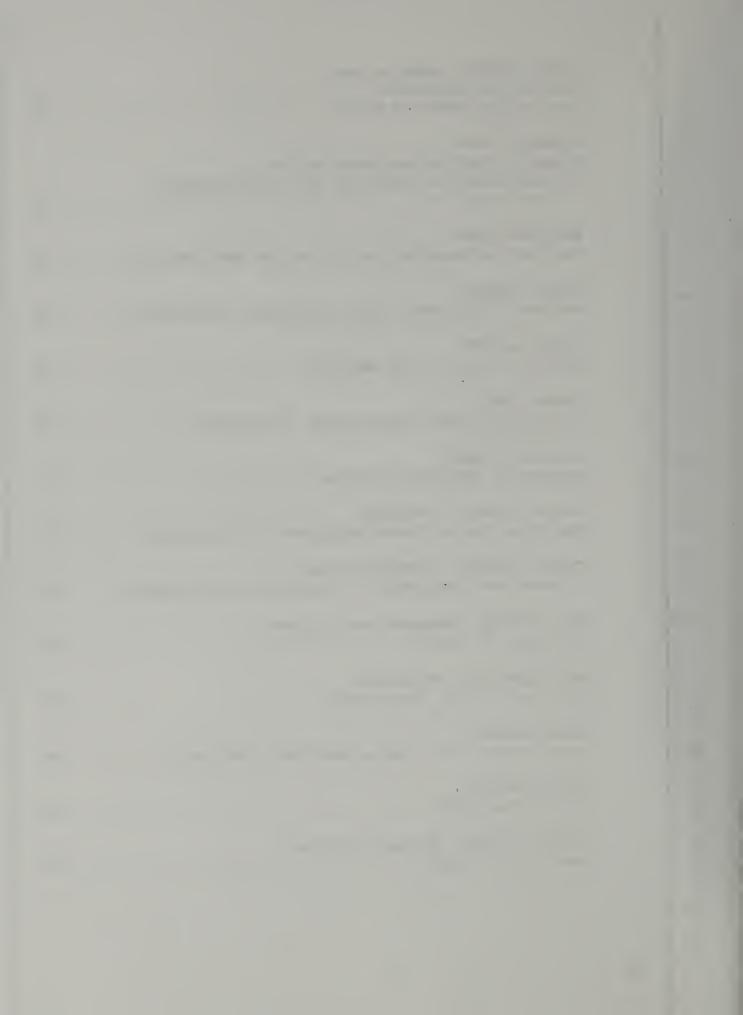
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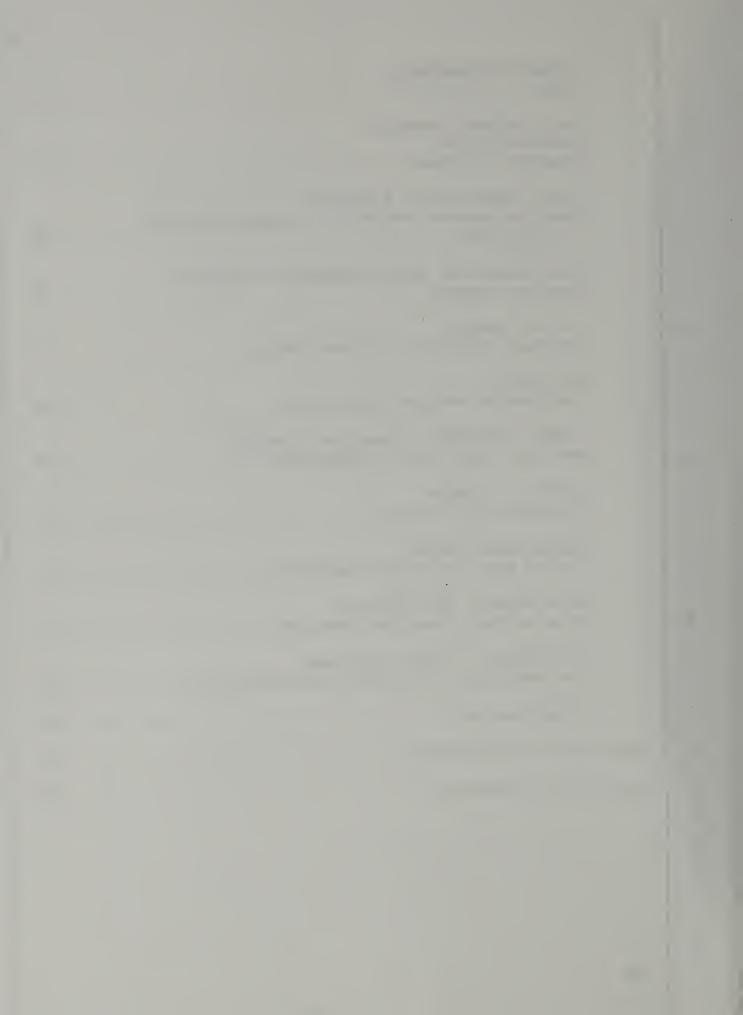
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CHAIRMAN BURTON: Next order of business, J.
Theodore Hunt, Member of Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals
Board appointment, Ted.

MR. HUNT: My name is Ted Hunt. I want to thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to be here today.

I'd like to tell you a few details about myself, about the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, and explain the direction in which I intend to take the Board.

My wife Mary and I have a blended family. I had four children and Mary had two when we got married, and we subsequently adopted a two-year-old child.

I've been a Los Angeles police officer since

1975. In 1995, I was elected to the Board of Directors of the

Los Angeles Police Protective League, which is LAPD's

rank-and-file police association. I'm currently assigned to the

Protective League where I serve as a full-time union executive.

In 1996, I was appointed by Governor Wilson to the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, or POST. I was the only person of police officer rank nationwide to be invited by the United States Department of Justice to address the National Symposium on Police Integrity.

I have a doctorate in public administration from the University of La Verne.

The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control and the separate Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board, to which I've been appointed, were created in the same constitutional

amendment. The Appeals Board is composed of three members. The Board's principle task is to hear and rule on decisions made by the Department. If a person's dissatisfied with the decision of the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, that person can appeal the Department's decision to the Appeals Board which acts as an appellant tribunal.

I envision that the Appeal's Board will continue to render logical, just, and fair decisions which will protect the people of this state, which includes those who are licensed by ABC, and those who administer our laws.

I'd be happy to answer any questions that you may have.

CHAIRMAN BURTON? Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Just one question.

I understand in the last four years, the number of appeals has greatly multiplied. What's the principle cause for that?

MR. HUNT: The appeals have greatly increased.

And I can only speculate because I've only been there for approximately two months, but I do believe that in part it's a three-strikes bill, if you will, where if a licensee gets a strike, on the third strike they lose their license. And based on that, people are more inclined to appeal those rulings.

What we have done to that extent is, the staff has done a stellar job of dealing with those issues, and we have some contingency plans in mind if it continues to rise.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you, Senator.

Ted, as a long-time member of law enforcement in the community of Los Angeles, what is your opinion about whether the laws and regulations controlling liquor licenses are adequately discouraging illegal access to liquor by those under the age of 21?

MR. HUNT: That's perhaps one of the most serious problems that the Department has to deal with. And in our function as the Appeals Board, the only thing that we would do is to listen to the appeals by the licensees and to rule on those.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: If a person's awarded a license, they apply for license; they do the posting. There's a protest. They have a hearing. The license is then granted.

Does one letter then trigger the Appeals Board to hold a hearing?

MR. HUNT: I believe, Senator, that if one person protests the license, then it goes to an administrative law judge. I may not have that completely accurate. And then based on that, a person can write a separate letter to appeal it to the Appeals Board.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you have to take every appeal?

MR. HUNT: As I understand, yes, Senator, we take every appeal.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Is that by custom or by law; do you know?

MR. HUNT: I believe that's Constitutional law.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: It's in the Constitution that 1 the ABC Appeals Board, one person protests a license, that they 2 must be granted that hearing. 3 MR. HUNT: The technical and legal answer, I 4 5 don't have. I will get back to you on it. CHAIRMAN BURTON: We can check it out. 6 7 Then, if a license is denied as a result of the 8 administrative law judge hearing, then the applicant does have a 9 right to appeal to you? 10 MR. HUNT: Correct. 11 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Pleasure of the Committee. 12 SENATOR BACA: Move. 13 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Baca. the roll. 14 15 Is your family present that you want to introduce? 16 17 MR. HUNT: My family is at home. With the a two-year-old it's difficult to travel. But I do have some 18 19 friends here. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Those who are in support, just 20 come up and quickly give your names, your organization, and your 21 22 support. 23 MR. YARYAN: Tim Yaryan on behalf of the Los Angeles Police Protective League, the Los Angeles Deputy 24 Sheriffs, Los Angeles Probation Union, in strong support of Mr. 25 26 Hunt's confirmation.

Officers Research Association of California, PORAC, and the

27

MR. READ: Aaron Read, representing Peace

Highway Patrol Association.

We are delighted to be here to support Ted Hunt, a great friend of ours and a great friend of California.

MR. HEMBY: Bill Hemby, representing the California Organization of Police and Sheriffs.

We're here to support Mr. Hunt. Thank you.

MR. HAWS: If I can just add a comment. I'm the CEO of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Appeals Board.

I have only worked with Mr. Hunt for approximately two, two-and-a-half months, but my assessment of this gentleman --

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Your name, sir?

MR. HAWS: Del Haws.

My assessment of this gentleman is that he is well qualified. His heart is intended to bring fairness and justice to the system, and I look forward to working with this gentleman.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you have the answer to that? Is it a automatic, one person can appeal a license that was granted, and the Board has to hold a hearing on that?

MR. HAWS: Yes, in a sense, in that any party may appeal a decision of the Department of ABC.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Right.

MR. HAWS: And so, that is, one person or fifty. It doesn't matter. We have to accept that as an appeal if it's timely.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Then you hold the appeal hearing.

MR. HAWS: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you. 1 2 Any opposition. Call the roll. 3 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. 5 SENATOR BACA: Aye. 6 SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes. 7 Senator Knight. SENATOR KNIGHT: 8 Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis. 9 10 SENATOR LEWIS: Aye. 11 SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. 12 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. 13 SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. 14 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Hold the roll open for Senator 15 Hughes. 16 Congratulations. 17 [SENATOR HUGHES later added 18 her Aye vote to the record.] CHAIRMAN BURTON: Next is the Director, 19 Department of Transportation, Jose Medina. 20 21 Senator Polanco. 22 SENATOR POLANCO: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members. 23 CHAIRMAN BURTON: If I could before you start, I 24 just want to welcome my constituent and long time friend, Jose 25 Medina, who I believe will bring a fresh new look to the 26 27 Department of Transportation. There's been some criticism in the press that 28

you're not an engineer, you haven't been that fully involved in some of the issues, which may be a blessing, because we've had a lot of engineers, we've had a lot of screwed up transportation problems, so who knows.

## [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.

SENATOR POLANCO: Mr. Chairman and Members, I'm here today to lend my support and to ask the Committee to support this recommendation.

Jose Medina is an attorney. He is a community leader. He's a role model. He has had experience as a labor organizer. He has had experience in the public domain both as an elected official and as a member to various boards and commissions.

He is a graduate from Harvard Business School.

He is an individual who is taking on one of the largest

departments in our state administration: \$8 billion budget;

20,000 employees. And we believe that the appointment that was

given, or the nomination that was provided to Mr. Medina will

bring the type of talent, experience and the thinking outside

the box that is important.

What we have we had in the past, I believe, can be debated. The future is where we have the challenge. The proposal that Chairman Burton is moving with regards to expanding the infrastructure and addressing the infrastructure needs of transportation is critical. There is no other person, I think, today that is more deserving of this particular appointment than Jose Medina.

I'm here to ask for your consideration and support. He'll do an outstanding job. His record verifies his commitment to public service.

With that, Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for the opportunity to present him to this very distinguished Rules Committee body.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.

Jose.

### [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I think the applause you gave the Chairman with his comments will suffice for the rest of the day.

In seriousness, we do not want any shows of opprobrium or approbation. Silence will serve us all well.

MR. MEDINA: Thank you, Senator Burton, Members of the Senate Rules Committee.

I first would like to thank the staff of the Senate Rules Committee for all of their assistance and advice in preparing for confirmation.

And at this time I would like to introduce two members of my family. First, my wife, Raquel Medina, who's here in the front row.

My sister Helen Picon.

I do want to correct the record in that I am not an attorney. I did graduate from Hastings Law School. I did supervise attorneys and law clerks at a public interest law firm for over 14 years, but I have never purported to be an attorney.

In regard to the Harvard Graduate School of

Business, I applied and was accepted, took the entrance exams for the Harvard Graduate School of Business without ever having gone to undergraduate school. I did complete the two-year program. You had to maintain higher than a B average, which I did not at that time, but I did complete the two-year program.

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From that point, however, I went to San Francisco Community College, where I was Student Body President. I graduated from San Francisco State University with a BA in urban studies, and I earned my law degree at Hastings College of the Law.

I do have a knowledge of transportation which is not reflected in my resume because I had not prepared a resume for the Department of Transportation. I have over 25 years of public service. I served two terms on the Board of Permit Appeals in San Francisco, where I've dealt with demolition and construction permits, and as such, I know how important the permitting process is, the need to streamline the permitting process so that we can get projects out in a more timely fashion.

I also served under two mayors on the Police Commission. And as such, I'm very cognizant of the need for public safety. I was very involved with the Triple A School Guard Program, and I know how important it is to be able to assure pedestrian safety.

As a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, I sat on the Transportation Technology Committee, and we dealt with a number of transit and transportation related issues, all the way from the municipal railway, to BART, to the

San Francisco Airport.

I also sat as member of the San Francisco Public Transit Authority, where we were responsible for traffic management, congestion, street repaving, and all of the issues that have to do with transportation planning.

While a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, I participated in the Peninsula League of Cities group. And again, we dealt with transportation issues affecting all of the counties and cities in the Peninsula. Of course, we discussed state highways, local streets and roads, the San Francisco and San Jose Airports, and many other transportation related issues.

I represented the Peninsula League of Cities on the California League of Cities. State committees, I was Chair of the Housing Community Economic Development Committee, and of course, there we dealt with housing, land use, and transportation. Together, we addressed transportation and transit issues. We proposed solutions, and we sent these to the Legislators to enact as public policy.

At the Annual State Convention, I was San

Francisco's representative in consecutive years, and again cast

the city's votes and participated in the policy discussions

around statewide transportation issues.

I was active with the National Association of County Officials. I was Vice Chair of the National Steering Committee on Economic Development, Community Development and Housing. Again, as a member of NACO, together we addressed transportation issues on a national basis. Together we went to

Congress and lobbied for TEA 21, and also at that time for ISTEA, and lobbied for regional transportation projects in the San Francisco area.

While a member of the Board of Supervisors, I was very involved in the Red Light Running Program, in the setting up of cameras to prevent people from running red lights. Again, the street crossing, the crosswalk program.

I'm very excited to have been asked by the Governor to direct Caltrans. I think that this is in keeping with the Governor's need to establish close partnerships between the state and local and regional transportation authorities. My relationship with both CSAC and the League of Cities will serve me in good standing. Since I was appointed Director of Caltrans, I've met with them on numerous occasions in regard to transportation issues, and I will continue to meet with them on a regular basis.

In his budget, the Governor outlines two areas that are very important to his administration and which I know are important to yourselves. One is improving project delivery. The administration is committed to seeing highway resources translated into finished products as quickly as possible. Caltrans has developed significant improvements on its traditional mode of managing capital projects and estimating workload for capital outlay, design, and engineering.

Formerly, capital projects were directed by functional managers, each of whom controlled a portion of the project. For example, right-of-way acquisition, environmental engineering design.

To improve accountability and delivery, Caltrans has implemented a new approach in which functional managers report to one central project manager, responsible for the entire project from inception to completion.

With SB 45, the funding is now divided 25 percent for Caltrans, 75 percent for regional transportation authorities. Given that situation, it is incumbent upon Caltrans, in order to deliver projects more quickly and more effectively, to work in close collaboration with the regional transportation authorities, providing the technical assistance and any other necessary assistance so that we can move the projects quicker than has heretofore been the case.

The Governor also in his budget specifically highlights the protection of the transportation investment. And this is, if there's one area that I am committed to, it's to protect the transportation investment that we make.

We are blessed in California with having one of the outstanding transportation systems in the world. Yes, there are a number of areas that need addressing, and during my tenure, and following the leadership of Secretary Maria Contreras-Sweet, and the Governor, we will move swiftly and affirmatively to address those deficiencies.

Now, as Director of Caltrans, I am not going to criticize what the previous administration might have or might have not done. I think what's important is to recognize the areas that we've done well, and improve on those. And the areas where we have not done so well, to focus on those areas and to improve them.

We have a very good transportation mix in California, where our railways are important, our waterways are important, our airways are important, our highways are important. We have to maintain them in good working order, and we have to maximize them to the fullest extent so that our residents and our businesses can move about our highways efficiently, safely, and economically. I am committed to delivering the necessary mandate for Caltrans.

In certain areas I've already taken positive steps. For example, trucks carry 80 percent of goods in the State of California. So, I am -- I have taken affirmative steps to set up a Trucking Desk so that, together with the trucking industry, we can address issues of safety, and also do whatever is necessary to reduce down time for trucks, and to be able to move their cargo more effectively.

I had an opportunity to dedicate direct service from Sacramento to Bakersfield. So, I had an opportunity to meet with the President of Amtrak, to meet with the officers of Union Pacific, Burlington, Santa Fe, and I am committed to not only helping to improve the rail system in California, but also to foster a closer partnership between trucking and the railway industry, because I think they should be mutually supportive, the same way that we should encourage relationships and partnerships among the air service, the shipping industry, the rail industry, and the trucking industry. I am committed toward that end.

The Governor has also stated his commitment to diversity. And I want to see to it that we have equal

opportunity at Caltrans, that we launch an aggressive effort to make sure that we have a representative applicant pool, and to provide opportunity to residents of California.

I am confident that with the personnel that we have at Caltrans, the resources that have been given us, that we can do a lot to improve transportation and transit in California.

I myself am not an engineer, but I am smart enough to have taken two of the best engineers that Caltrans has: one in the person of Jim Roberts, the other in the person of Tony Harris. Together from day one, they have allowed me to keep Caltrans running without missing a step.

And we have a lot of other good, talented people both within Caltrans and without, and I am committed to putting together a good team so that together we can manage the state's resources wisely and effectively.

With that, I thank you for giving me this time.

I'm open to any questions that you might have.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Perata, did you want to comment before we have questions?

SENATOR PERATA: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Members, I'm just here to offer my support and my experience with Caltrans in the short time that I've been in the Legislature, but the long time that I've lived in California.

I have found over last three or four years that the organization has really gotten to be, if not top heavy, inert. Simple things that aggravate people such as myself, and I'm sure you, and certainly our constituents, was very difficult

to communicate to the top echelon of Caltrans. Why you'd close the lane in the middle of the day, for example, or an offramp on the Bay Bridge at nine o'clock in the morning, somebody says, "We thought the commute was over with."

I always thought that these guys were out there having orange cone practice, because there were cones all over the freeway, but there was nothing going on.

So, when I was dealing with that, it was just simple things like that that my constituents get very angry about. And it's simple things like that, when we put a bond on the ballot that people think about before they provide more money for infrastructure.

What really appeals to me about Mr. Medina is that he comes from that same experience. You don't have to be an engineer. In fact, maybe the best thing to happen right now is we don't have that mindset in a department that really needs to regenerate itself, and needs to be able to figure out how to attack the problems that we have today, and the ones that are going to get worse day by day.

It took nine years to rebuild the Cypress Freeway after the Loma Prieta Quake in Oakland. Nine years. And that was in part due to the fact that there was no administrative leadership to make sure that that project got done.

So, I think it's time to have somebody that has the experiences that Mr. Medina has mentioned, someone that understands that the job is to make the organization work, and to serve the interests of our constituents. This state cannot operate to its full economic potential unless our transportation

system gets better. And I believe it's time to bring somebody in from the bottom who's seen it the way we've seen it at local government, driving the streets and the highways of California, and asks the same question at the top that everybody asks at the bottom: What the hell's going on?

I urge your support for Mr. Medina.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I've got one that's better than yours.

Representing Marin County, a lot of times I will come to Sacramento from Marin County. I used to come over Highway 37, and then I was told by Linda Graham, your staff person, that if you take the Richmond Expressway, you can definitely get there quicker and save 20 minutes, and you do that by going over the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge.

Well, right after you go over the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge, you are faced with a lot of decisions, none of which give you a clue as to what to do. And several times I ended up back at Golden Gate Field on my way to San Francisco.

## [Laughter.]

"You ought to have some signage there. If I can't find my way, what about tourists?"

And in two months, they are going to finally have signs. This has been a year project for me, and those who know me, I've been on it not for the public good, but for my own personal comfort. And it took that long to get signs up that just said, "This is the way to Sacramento," "That's the way to here," "That's the way to there."

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I think one of the things that Senator Perata said, it is important. It's good to have people who represent constituents who complain about what's going on, as opposed to having somebody who is part of what's been going on and complaining.

I'm not going to give you credit for getting those signs up, but it did happen on your watch.

Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: I'm tempted to advise you to come down and drive the Orange County freeways and hope you get lost; we might get more money down there.

Good morning, Mr. Medina. Going over your resume, you certainly have a very impressive and diverse resume, but for the most part, it's not in the area of transportation.

I guess my first question to you is, why do you think Governor Davis singled you out to head Caltrans?

MR. MEDINA: As I stated in my remarks, the Governor wants someone who is familiar with local government, and who can work in close cooperation with local government. In order to get the projects out faster we're going to need an effective working partnership with local government.

The Governor also wanted someone who had experience in public policy and being able to carry out public policy, and understanding the role of the manager. And given my many years in public service, the Governor had confidence in my ability to manage the work force at Caltrans to make efficient use of the resources that we have, and also to move Caltrans into the 21st Century.

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So, I have had that opportunity.

The President talks about building a bridge to the 21st Century. At Caltrans, we're prepared to build a highway into the 21st Century.

SENATOR LEWIS: Since your ascension as Director, I'm sure you've had a million things on your plate. Have you ever had the opportunity to study any other state transportation systems, or have a major metropolitan area, to see if they're doing something different or better than we are?

MR. MEDINA: In fact, I have had many opportunities. I had an opportunity to go to New York City and discuss with the officials in New York City how they were able to turn their transit system around.

I had the same opportunity in Washington, D.C., and Chicago, and Boston. I visited the project that they have underway in Boston.

So, I have had an opportunity to be aware of major transportation projects around the country.

At one time, New York City had one of the worst transit systems in the world. They turned it around. a number of transit authorities that operated separately. They brought them together, and they were able to achieve certain economies of scale, have a greater degree of control. Now their system is one of the cleanest, safest.

The same way for the Washington D.C. area. were able to bring a lot of their transit agencies under one roof, under one authority.

SENATOR LEWIS: You mentioned Boston.

intrigued by what they've been doing there. What did you learn?

MR. MEDINA: What I learned in Boston was good for Boston, not necessarily good for San Francisco. Some of the streetcars that San Francisco put on its street, the City of Boston had turned down because they did not meet specifications. They went through an extensive testing program prior to accepting delivery of the light rail streetcars, which San Francisco did not adequately do. Therefore, they were able to avert a lot of the problems that San Francisco had with its streetcars.

They are now putting a major thruway in the City of Boston. And so, I learned a lot about their right-of-way acquisition, the federal funding that they were able to obtain, the extensive effort that they mounted in regard to getting broad public support for that project. One of the most ambitious undertakings in the world.

SENATOR LEWIS: You're right about that.

In the Governor's budget, there is a \$1.5 billion reserve in the current year. What in your opinion is the optimal size for reserve?

MR. MEDINA: That's a policy question for the Governor to let me know what the proper reserve is.

SENATOR LEWIS: There have been no discussions between you and the Governor relative to --

MR. MEDINA: The Secretary and myself have been working in close collaboration to ensure that by getting our projects out in a more timely manner, that we will not have such a high cash reserve.

A lot of those moneys are already programmed.

2 It's a matter of getting projects out quicker.

SENATOR LEWIS: My understanding is that one of the things that's being done right now at Caltrans is staffing up to try to figure out how to spend the money, get it into the pipeline as quickly as possible.

How many employees have been brought on recently, and what are your plans for the future?

MR. MEDINA: We're staffing up very specifically because we know that we have certain projects to get out. The moneys that we have, have been programmed. So, we need adequate staffing levels to gets those out.

We have given our over-all budget, we have approximately 20,000 personnel working for Caltrans.

SENATOR LEWIS: Are you still hiring?

MR. MEDINA: Caltrans is always hiring.

SENATOR LEWIS: Are you increasing the size of your work force?

MR. MEDINA: We are, yes, and that's again dependent on existing funding.

SENATOR LEWIS: At that point in time when you reach the optimal number to spend down the surplus funds, what do you do at that point in time when you might be over staffed?

MR. MEDINA: Again, our staffing is driven by the funding and the projects that we have to get out. When the funding goes down, and as the work load goes down, then organizationally you always needs to have a plan as to how to reduce your staffing levels.

In a lot of cases, it's by attrition. In some cases, people will complete the work that they set out to do. That is something that our administrative department, our personnel department, has already taken into account and are prepared to reduce staff as needed.

SENATOR LEWIS: In your opinion, first of all, realizing the State Supreme Court decision on contracting out, but also from your own personal opinion because of your labor background, I would be kind of interested, do you think that contracting out has any role to play at all in transportation projects?

MR. MEDINA: I will abide by the California

Supreme Court decision in regard to contracting out. And there
are certain instances where the Court does permit the letting
out of contracts. If it's work that the state has not
previously done, if there are not sufficient -- for a given
project in certain circumstances, the Court, on a case-by-case
basis, will a allow some contracting out. But I will abide by
the California Supreme Court decision.

SENATOR LEWIS: According to the State

Controller, we now spend more money, \$3.7 billion, on mass

transit than we do on local streets and roads. Apparently, San

Francisco has the most successful mass transit system, but

during peak hours about 20 percent of the people use it.

Do you think it's appropriate that we spend over 50 percent of those moneys to try to take care of 20 percent of the commuters' needs?

MR. MEDINA: As I said previously, in California

we are blessed by having a good mix of transportation, a good mix of choices for the public.

At one time it was thought that highways were getting the bulk of the money, and that public transit was not getting a sufficient share of the money. Rail certainly has never been of the opinion that they have gotten their fair share of the money.

So, I think that based on public need and public demand, that the dollars do get apportioned accordingly. That's something that the Legislature is charged with doing. You're in touch with your constituents. They tell you where the money needs to be directed.

San Francisco, by statute, as a city and county, has always received its share of federal and state dollars. But certainly, given the ridership that San Francisco carries, there always exists a need for even increased funding. But that's a situation that we have faced in California for some time.

Funding is getting more adequate now, but we still have a lot of challenges in that area.

SENATOR LEWIS: In the last 15 years, the number of trips on mass transit statewide has pretty much remained a constant figure, in spite of the increase in population.

What does that tell you about the demand for mass transit in our state?

MR. MEDINA: I think that in spite of that, that the demand for mass transit has remained fairly constant and will continue to need support. A lot of people that do not drive cars, they rely on mass transit. I think that we have to

give it adequate funding. What adequate funding will be, will be decided by yourselves and the federal government, but I think that mass transit certainly merits our strong support.

SENATOR LEWIS: The California High Speed Rail
Authority was created in 1996. I understand that it might go on
the ballot in November of 2000. The project that's being
contemplated might cost somewhere between \$23 and \$30 billion,
which would make it the largest public works project in the
history of the state. Can we afford that?

MR. MEDINA: Well, that's up to the voters to decide.

From Caltrans' perspective, we were very involved in the High Speed Rail Commission in providing technical support. They apparently have an advisory committee, and I will be taking the steps necessary to ensure that we participate on their advisory committee and that Caltrans retains a working relationship with High Speed Rail here in California.

But they are their own authority. They're empowered. They are their own attorney.

Because we are in the transportation business, I just want to make certain that we maintain a close working relationship with the High Speed Rail Authority.

SENATOR LEWIS: In terms of the capital costs that would be funded into that project and the ongoing cost on a year-to-year basis, what do you think the appropriate recovery percentage would be?

MR. MEDINA: Frankly, I know again that's a policy issue that's not within my purview to make, to give an

opinion on that, one way or the other.

SENATOR LEWIS: Do you think that number could ever be so low that it'd be worth deciding not to go forward?

MR. MEDINA: Again, that's up to the members of the High Speed Rail Authority and the Members of the Legislature to decide what is the proper amount there in that case.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you, Mr. Medina.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. Medina, just a question of interest. You said you weren't an attorney. You didn't take the Bar exam; is that it?

MR. MEDINA: I took the Bar. I did not pass it.

SENATOR KNIGHT: I was just curious.

You all have been talking about San Francisco, and there are other parts to this state, you know. There are other transportation needs within the state other than San Francisco.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: You're treading on very dangerous waters.

But anybody who flew faster than Chuck Yeager can be fearless.

SENATOR KNIGHT: You're right.

Anyway, we have some problems in other parts of the state, and in particular in the Antelope Valley. We have Highway 138 that connects the Antelope Valley with Highway 15, and is a significant commuter highway, and it's a two-lane

highway. It's called a death trap, Blood Alley, all kinds of appropriate adjectives defining that highway.

I would like some consideration for improving those kinds of highways in the state.

We have another one that's called 395. It goes north and south up to Mammoth. It presents similar problems.

What are your thoughts on some of those issues?

MR. MEDINA: Since you brought this issue to my
attention, Senator, I assigned my staff to get me all of the
relevant information on your area, which I will not go over with
today. But I have urged them -- the projects that we have under
way that are safety related projects, to see to it that we move
them as quickly as we can.

In similar situations, I had a similar situation where the Assemblyman that represents the area between Morgan Hill and Gilroy, the supervisors, the mayors of Morgan Hill and Gilroy brought to my attention the number of head-on collisions that they have had in that portion of Highway 101 and the need for a barrier. And so, we moved ahead on the median barrier. More importantly, where our own people had told us it would take 100 days to complete the median concrete barriers, by dividing the contract into two and getting them under way simultaneously, we were able to cut the delivery time from 100 days to 50 days,

So, we will take care to look at areas such as the ones that you've mentioned here to ensure that we complete the necessary construction to ensure safety, and that we do it, again, as expeditiously as possible. And we will continue to work with you in regard to these.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Has your staff suggested possible center barriers even on 138 in areas where it has been expanded to four lanes?

MR. MEDINA: If that is part of the solution, we can certainly explore that.

SENATOR KNIGHT: But I would assume that your people would understand safety implications and would make those recommendations on their own.

MR. MEDINA: I think our people are very capable, and in regard to any design, in regard to any construction, we would certainly meet with you in regard to those.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you.

One other concern, HOV lanes. Sorry,

Mr. Chairman.

But we've been working to expand Highway 14, which is a single link between the Antelope Valley and the L.A. basin. It's the only roads out of the Valley north and south.

They've chosen to put HOV lanes in some of the areas on Highway 14. You go for a stretch leaving Palmdale, then you get in an HOV lane. All of a sudden it quits. You go for three or four more miles, then you get on another section of HOV lanes, and pretty soon it quits.

They don't go anywhere. They don't do anything other than cause people to get in over another lane, and then there are only two or three cars over there, and you've taken up a whole lane.

I don't know what use those HOV lanes on 14 are.

MR. MEDINA: The federal government and other

transportation policy makers have designated HOV lanes as useful tools in relieving congestion and helping to improve air quality.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Recognizing that usefulness, if they go someplace. But putting a highway out here that has a beginning and an ending, and it doesn't do anything, it's kind of -- and as far as the federal government and their contribution to the construction of those, then, you know, why don't we tell them they're useless?

MR. MEDINA: That's not my place to do so,

Senator. You can tell the federal government. That's certainly
your place.

However, I have had discussions with the Chairs of the Senate Transportation Committee, Chair of the Assembly Transportation Committee, as well as the Commissioner for the Highway Patrol. And certainly, there are concerns in regard to the lack of uniformity. For HOV lanes in certain areas, HOV lanes operate 24 hours, on a 24-hour basis. On others, they operate in hours that may not coincide with peak use.

Certainly we need something more uniform, and I am prepared to work with the policy makers so that we can improve HOV lanes in the State of California.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Just one other item.

The high desert area is programmed to reach a million people within the next 10-12 years. That's where the growth is going to be.

I would hope that Caltrans is thinking about that kind of growth and those kinds of transportation problems that

are going to be caused by that growth, an additional highway out of the Valley.

When we had the earthquake, we were cut off. No way to get anywhere other than north.

So, a second highway out of the Valley, and improving the two lanes so that we can go east and west and north.

Thank you.

MR. MEDINA: Thank you, Senator.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Follow-up question, Senator

Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Following up Senator Knight, talking about HOV lanes, it's my understanding that HOV lanes account for about 25 percent of the lanes, and yet seven percent of the usage. So it doesn't seem to be meeting the goals that the federal government seemed to think it would.

Would you support any kind of a study to determine whether or not HOV lanes are effective in doing what they are supposedly designed to do? If you would do that, if it turned out that at least some, if not all, of the HOV lanes were ineffective, would you be willing to petition the federal government to allow us to try to make them full-use lanes?

MR. MEDINA: Again, that's a policy question. I am prepared to work with both the Assembly and the Senate in reviewing HOV lanes.

Right now, a lot of the hours of operation, and how many persons can ride in the car on the HOV lanes, that's up

to local decision. So, there is a lack of uniformity.

Just based on my discussions with the Highway

Patrol and the two leaders of the Transportation Committees,

there is a need to review and to improve the current situation.

I will follow their lead.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Just following up on that, first of all, let me ask a question.

HOV lanes, are they mandated by the feds, encouraged by the feds?

MR. MEDINA: They are mandated by the federal government. If you construct new lanes, you have to have HOV lanes in the mix.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: In the mix. Do they tell you the hours?

MR. MEDINA: No, that's for local decision.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: So there's some flexibility?

MR. MEDINA: There is.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Because, and I don't know if you noticed it, Jose, but on I-80, they used to have the HOV lanes were, I think, six to nine, and three to six, or four to seven, I think actually. Then something happened, and they were damn near all day. And it was supposedly part of the deal they made with Oakland when they did all that stuff, you know, around Emeryville, and going up towards Golden Gate Fields, going that way, and then coming from Golden Gate Fields to the Bridge going west.

A lot of us beefed about that, Members. So then they reduced it, but it's still kind of goofy. In other words,

the traffic patterns are kind of clear; the traffic is going I-80 west in the mornings and east in the evenings. They're commuting into the city and out of the city, or to Oakland. And out of Oakland going up to wherever they go, whether it's into Solano County.

So, we complained, and they reduced it somewhat.

And I think it's now like three to seven, but it doesn't make

any God damn sense.

I will drive home at three in the afternoon.

There's a whole empty lane that nobody can use because they do not have three people in their cars, because that HOV west acts as if it was the high commute time.

I would think at some point, and I don't know if it's the locals or what, but at some point, I think the HOVs make sense in heavy commute times. In a non-heavy commute time, they don't.

That's why I think a study, and we could work on it, but to help you figure out, you know, when they work, when they're needed, and when they aren't. That's one.

Two, on the Highway 101 bottleneck going outside of Novato heading into Sonoma County, which has been a problem for years, it would be a tremendous environmental problem if they tried to cut into the hillsides on the outside, away from the center barriers.

But as you drive that, you can see several areas where they could actually, at least for periods of time, extend and end up with an extra lane going each way, going in towards the middle. Then there's some areas where it would again get

back to two. But it would be kind of like old Highway 37, where you had passing lanes, and then you didn't have passing lanes.

And I would hope that your people would look at that as really kind of a short-term solution to the problem of that 101 Corridor.

I mentioned it once, and the guy looked at me like I was nuts, so I drove by again and thought that maybe they could do it, maybe they couldn't, but they refused even to look at whether or not you could provide some extra laneage in pretty substantial portions heading up into Santa Rosa.

I realize fully the problems, as I said, if they tried to put an extra lane on the outside and cut into the mountains, then you're going to be in courts with the enviros.

I would encourage you to look at those two issues.

MR. MEDINA: We certainly will, Senator.

SENATOR BACA: Mr. Medina, I appreciate your background and your experience that you had. It seems like you have a lot of experience in policy management, and I think it's very important, especially as you look at the responsibilities that you have. I'm impressed with the experience that you had.

One of the questions that Senator Lewis asked, about the increase of work force, you know that it's very important to have the increase of work force because the population is going to increase, so the demand for transportation is going to be there; is that correct?

MR. MEDINA: That's correct.

SENATOR BACA: So, there is a need in terms of

the work force. I'm sure that in terms of evaluation, that you'll have an opportunity, as you grow with the responsibilities of being the Director, that you'll be able to assess and evaluate based on what projects, or priorities, or areas need to be. So, at that time, then I believe that you can come back with recommendations, whether you need to continue with the work force, whether you continue with the projects, which could be a cost savings I'm sure that you'll analyze and present back to us; is that correct?

MR. MEDINA: We certainly will do that, Senator.

SENATOR BACA: One of the other things, and I do appreciate that you're responsive to a lot of the concerns. I notice that even our supervisor from our area has written a letter and you responded, in the Inland Empire.

I'm glad that Senator Knight mentioned that there were other areas, other than the northern portion, because we do have projects in our immediate area. Hopefully, somewhere along the line, Mr. Medina, you could look at, as we're looking at the Route 30 in our immediate area, that hopefully completion of that, and in dealing with the problems that we're going to have as we look at the population doubling from 30 to about 60-some million in the future, we have a lot of the trucking industry that will be in the Inland Empire. And hopefully, you can look at and study that too, as well as a study on how we deal with transportation, meeting the demands and the needs in that area.

Will you please look at that?

MR. MEDINA: We certainly will, Senator.

SENATOR BACA: One of the things that I'd like

you to look at as Director, there are so many freeways that are being built, and highways that are being done. And part of the problem has been how they're constructed as well. Sometimes, there's no offramp. There's only offramps to one area, so another segment of the community, such as my area -- we're in what we consider the barrio -- in that area there's no offramps in that area, so all the businesses went into one end of the town.

7.

Hopefully, future studies, you can look at particular projects that you have offramps to both sides, not just to one end of the town, which I think is very important. Hopefully, you'll look at that in the future as well.

MR. MEDINA: We certainly will, Senator. That's been brought to my attention in regard to sound walls in a similar situation.

SENATOR BACA: Just one final question.

I know that under the past administration, it was reported there's been a high administrative cost.

Have you had chance to learn why the cost has been so high in the past? Are you looking at ways to reduce administrative costs? Most of it has been in administrative costs, not in projects.

MR. MEDINA: You have to look at all of the areas, Senator, to make sure that you make the most effective use of the moneys that you have. That's certainly something that I'm committed to, and I'm working with my staff.

SENATOR BACA: I appreciate you looking into that. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Hello, Mr. Medina. I'm glad to see you today.

I'm really in agreement with Senator Burton on the fact that you need to look at the HOV, and how it differs from one part of the state to another. Not only the hours, which he talked about. You know, it says you use the Diamond Lanes during certain hours in certain places. And it's hard to read the hours when you're driving.

And the other thing that concerns me, Senator Burton, have you noticed, and I know it's where you drive all the time around 80, sometimes it says, "two people in a vehicle," and others say "three in a vehicle."

So, there's got to be some kind of consistency.

How do you expect the people to read the fine prints and see, if
it's this hour, should I have two people in the vehicle, or
should I have three?

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I do use that excuse when the Highway Patrol stops me.

## [Laughter.]

SENATOR HUGHES: No, but it's hard to even read it, whether it's two or three.

And how do you even teach driver's ed? How do people know?

It should be some sort of consistency. Do you have some plans? It depends on whether you're driving in Northern California or Southern California, or San Jose, or on the road to Oakland. It's weird that we don't have any

standardization, and how do you expect people to really know?

People want to live within the law. They want to do the right thing. But if it's inconsistent, are you going to try to rectify that?

MR. MEDINA: Again, I will be working with both the Senate and Assembly Transportation Committees in regard to this issue, and also with the local transportation authorities to make sure that we have some consistency and uniformity in regard to HOV lanes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you, and I think we should alert people who are teaching driver's education that our driver's education is not consistent.

MR. MEDINA: Yes, thank you.

SENATOR BACA: Mr. Chair, I move the

confirmation.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Let's have witnesses in support briefly.

MR. GONZALES: Senator Burton and Members of the Committee, I'm neither an engineer nor an attorney, but I am Ron Gonzales, the Mayor of San Jose, the largest city in Northern California.

I do want to just tell you that I've traveled from San Jose to support this confirmation. And tell you that as a long-time friend of Jose Medina's and a colleague, I'm personally here to tell you that I trust this man and trust his abilities to lead the improvement of our state's infrastructure, whether it is be the roads, the rail, or other means in terms of air transportation.

I'm also pleased to bring with me letters of support from a number of our business leaders in Silicon Valley. They include: Lew Platt, the Chairman, President and CEO of the Hewlett Packard Company, which is the largest employer in Silicon Valley; Leslee Coleman, the Executive Director of the American Electronics Association for Bay Area; Wade Randlett, Political Director of the Technology Network; Ruben Barrales, President and CEO of Joint Venture: Silicon Valley; and Carl Guardino, President of the Silicon Valley Manufacturing Group.

All of these people are people that Mr. Medina will work with, along with mayors and county supervisors, in our community as we try to improve our infrastructure in our community and continue to meet the needs of our employers that help drive the economy of the State of California.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you very much,

Mr. Mayor.

Just name, organization, and the fact that you support, please.

MS. BARAJAS: Good morning. My name is Griselda Barajas. I'm with the Sacramento Hispanic Chamber of Commerce and Vice President of Business Advocacy.

We are here in support of Jose Medina.

MR. RUEDA: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I am John Rueda. I'm here representing the California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce. We have over 50 member Chambers and over 25,000 Latino business owners.

We support confirmation of Mr. Medina as Director of Caltrans. Thank you.

MR. COHEN: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and
Senators. My name is Paul Cohen. I am here on behalf of
Northern California Carpenters. We've worked closely with
Mr. Medina on a number of public policy issues in San Francisco.

We strongly support his confirmation and look forward to working with him on issues of importance to all Californians.

If I might, Mr. Chairman, on a personal note, as you know, I have the privilege of serving as Vice Mayor of San Rafael. And speaking personally and on behalf of my constituents, I look forward very much to working with the Department of Transportation headed up by someone who brings to the table the kind of experience with local government that Mr. Medina will.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thanks, Paul.

MR. ARANGO: Good morning, Senator. I am Rolando Arango, President of the California Hispanic Professionals
Association.

We are honored and pleased to see someone that reflects who we are sitting in a position that Mr. Medina will be sitting. We are proud of Mr. Medina, and we thank Governor Davis for appointing him. And we'll be very pleased and grateful to you when you put Mr. Medina, representing all of us Californians.

Thank you.

MR. VILLAREAL: Good morning, Mr. Chairman,

distinguished Committee Members. My name is Massey Villareal.

I'm the Chairman of the Board of the United States Hispanic

Chamber of Commerce, based in Washington, D.C., representing

one-quarter million Hispanic businesses in this county.

I'm here to endorse the confirmation of Mr. Medina. Thank you very much.

MR. ACKERMAN: Mr. Chairman and Members, Dave Ackerman, representing the California Chamber of Commerce and the Associated General Contractors.

We've spent considerable time with Mr. Medina, and I'm pleased to endorse his confirmation before your Committee. Thank you.

MR. SPAHN: Mr. Chairman and Members, Les Spahn on behalf of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, better known as Amtrak. Its Chairman of the Board, Governor Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin, its Vice Chairman, former Governor of Massachusetts, Michael Dukakas.

Amtrak strongly supports Mr. Medina's confirmation as a strong policy for rail in the State of California. Thank you.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Chair and Members, D. J. Smith, representing Transportation California, which is a coalition of transportation contractors that build the transportation projects and the construction trade unions who work on them.

We also represent four self-help counties in the state: Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

We are in strong support of Jose's nomination.

We worked with him extensively in the time that he's been appointed in the job. We think he's put together a very good team around him to get us moving again.

Thank you.

SENATOR BACA: D.J., those were from the Inland Empire; right.

MR. HARD: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and
Members. My name is Jim Hard. I've been a state employee for
24 years. I am the Civil Service Division Director for
California State Employees Association, SEIU Local 1000. We
represent 80,000 state workers, thousands of them at Caltrans.

We are here to endorse Mr. Medina's confirmation. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Good to see you out of your T-shirt.

## [Laughter.]

MS. GUTIERREZ-GARZA: Hello. My name is Irene Gutierrez-Garza. I represent the Southern California Region of CAFE.

And living in the Southern California, we want to be able to express our strong support for Mr. Medina. Thank you.

MR. CREMINS: Good morning. Tim Cremins of the Operating Engineers in full support also.

We represent the maintenance division within Caltrans, and also we are signatory to some of the largest road builders in the state, and we're in full support. Thank you.

MR. DIAZ: My name's Marshall Diaz. I'm from

Los Angeles. I'm part of also CAFE de California, and deal with all the issues in Southern California dealing with our membership in Caltrans.

I also represent two other nonprofit organizations, Projecto del Barrio, which is the largest Latino organization in the San Fernando Valley, and also Senso del Pueblo at Echo Park.

I'm also the Chair of the L.A. County-City Latino Redistricting Coalition. I'm not speaking on behalf of them. I just want to let you know that I am the Chair of that coalition. We do have members of that coalition that are supporting the confirmation of Mr. Medina. That includes the City Employees' Latino Association, the County. We have about 20 organizations that individuals will be supporting Mr. Medina.

So, we would like so see a unanimous Aye vote for his confirmation. Thank you.

MR. ORTEGA: Thank you. My name is Sam Ortega.

I'm the President of Apollo Marketing. I'm also the

Vice-President of the California Mexican-American Veterans

Memorial.

we have one report card on Mr. Medina, and as such, we wholeheartedly endorse him. He gets good marks from us. Thank you.

MR. LIRA: Good morning, distinguished Members, Mr. Chairman. My name is John Lira. I serve on the Telecommunications Commission of San Francisco. I also run my own software company.

I'm here to encourage my support for our

Supervisor, Jose Medina. He'll be great for California and also great for the Latino community. Thank you.

MR. PERNELL: Good morning, Mr. Chairman,
Members. My name is Robert Pernell. I represent the California
State Council of Laborers. And we are in very strong support of
the nomination.

Thank you.

MR. AQUINO: Good morning. My name is Carlos

Aquino. I'm originally from the city of L.A., Los Angeles, now

living in San Francisco. I'm involved with several

organizations in Ambiente, which is a Latino HIV prevention

program in San Francisco, and also the Democratic Club, Ambiente

de Latino Democratic Club.

I'm here to show support for Jose Medina for Directs of Caltrans.

MS. FISCAL: Good morning, Senators. My name is Paula Fiscal. I'm a Commissioner in the City of San Francisco for the city-wide Alcoholism Advisory Board. And I am also here to encourage you to confirm this nomination of Jose Medina.

I myself have served with him on the Mission

Council on Alcohol Abuse for the Spanish speaking. As a fellow board member, Jose is quiet yet always makes sound judgments. He is sometimes mistaken for being a little too quiet, but that's because he's put his data base in research.

So please, do confirm him as quickly as possible. We're very proud of him. Thank you.

MR. LOPEZ: Mr. Chairman and Committee Members, my name is oppose number Edmundo Lopez. I'm here on behalf of

the Hispanic Contractors Association, a statewide organization, 1 and on behalf of the Mexican-American Business and Professionals in San Diego.

We believe strongly that Mr. Medina will do an outstanding job for California and its citizens, and we strongly support his confirmation. Thank you very much.

MR. HEMBY: Mr. Chairman, Bill Hemby with the California Organization of Police and Sheriffs.

We support Mr. Medina's confirmation. you.

MR. CHAVEZ: My name is Floyd Chavez. representing the Northern California Latin Business Association.

We are in strong support of Mr. Medina and his appointment.

MR. GUERRERO: My name is Paul Guerrero. I'm representing the California Small Business Alliance.

We are strong support of Mr. Medina.

MS. LaCOME: Good morning. I'm Diana LaCome. represent the National Concilio of America and our California affiliates.

We strongly support Mr. Medina.

MS. BAKER: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, DeAnn Baker representing the California State Association of Counties.

we've found Mr. Medina to be very thoughtful and responsive, and we're in full support of his nomination and confirmation.

MS. FOOMAN: Good morning. I'm Natasha Fooman,

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representing the League of California Cities. The League of California Cities is in very strong support of the Governor's appointment to Mr. Jose Medina as Caltrans Director.

We've had first experience with Mr. Medina as a previous representative of the League. And his strong leadership and his ability is to work very closely and on important issues for public policy under local government has pointed a very -- has brought a big asset for the League.

Therefore, our President has appointed him as

Chair of our committee prior to him being appointed as Caltrans

Director.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: You're in support?

MS. FOOMAN: Yes, thanks.

MR. McKAY: Good morning. My name's Robert McKay. I'm President of American Indian State Employees of California.

We've met with Mr. Medina, and we really support his confirming. Thank you.

MR. COPELAN: Good morning. My name is Craig
Copelan. I'm President-elect of Professional Engineers in
California Government.

We have met with Mr. Medina, and we're in strong support of his confirmation today. Thank you.

MR. GARCIA: Mr. Chairman, Members, thank you.

I'm Bill Garcia, and I'm representing the American GI Forum,

State of California.

Our Chairman is out of state. He had a death in the family or he would be here, Mr. Fred Coca. I'm the

Legislative Chairman for the American GI Forum, State of California.

We strongly support Mr. Medina. We've met with him. He has passed the test that we have. We're particularly impressed with his track record and his commitment to improving public transportation systems.

We have quite a number of veterans that live in the core cities across the State of California. They need mass transportation; they also need public transportation within the city. We have a lot of homeless veterans.

We are convinced that he would be good for this job. We ask your unanimous endorsement for his confirmation.

Thank you very much.

MR. SHAWNEEGO: Ben Shawneego, President of the National Indian Contractors. Although we're a national organization, our headquarters is in California, and we have many Indian contractors on roads.

And we certainly endorse Mr. Medina.

MR. MOLINA: My name is John Molina, with Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, also delegate to Central Labor Council, President of the Union label.

I'm here to endorse Jose Medina. I've known him for years. He's really the excellent choice of the Governor.

Thank you.

MR. LEMMONS: I'm John Lemmons. I'm speaking on behalf of State CAFE. Their members emphatically support Mr. Medina.

MR. RAMIREZ: Good morning. My name is Frank

Ramirez. I'm the National Advisor to the American GI Forum. 1 We strongly endorse the confirmation of 2 Mr. Medina, an outstanding man. 3 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you. 4 MR. VELLANOWETH: Good morning, Senator Burton 5 6 and distinguished Members. My name is Roberto Vellanoweth. I'm here 7 8 representing LULAC, the oldest Hispanic organization in the nation, and in total support of Mr. Medina's confirmation. We 9 10 wish him well and know that he will be a great asset to the State of California and to the transportation business. 11 12 Thank you very much. MR. ORTEGA: Ladies and gentlemen, I am Raul 13 Ortega, Commander, Modesto Chapter, here to support 14 15 Mr. Medina, and hopefully, we hire veterans. 16 Thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Quickly. 18 MS. SAMANSUETTI: Good morning. My name is Zelda Samansuetti, President of the American-Mexican War Mothers 19 20 Organization of California. 21 We are here to support Mr. Medina very strongly. 22 We need more men like him. God bless all of you. 23 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you. MR. DRUMHELLER: My name is Don Drumheller, past 24 Department Commander for the American Legion, member of the 25 National Organization of the American Legion. 26 And I'm here to support Mr. Medina, and hope he 27

has a drawer full of Maalox and things that he's going to need.

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MR. CAMACHO: My name is Julian Camacho. I'm here representing the Northern California 8A Association. It's an association of engineers and contractors throughout California.

We're very pleased to see Mr. Medina and your attention to his confirmation. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Good to see you, Julian.

MR. ASSAGAI: Mr. Chairman and Members, Mel Assagai, representing the California Trucking Association.

We are very strongly supportive of Mr. Medina. We think he'll do a wonderful job. Thank you.

MR. JACOBVITZ: I'm Robert Jacobvitz. I'm the Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects in San Francisco.

I've had the honor and --

CHAIRMAN BURTON: You're in support?

MR. JACOBVITZ: I'm in support as well as the state. Thank you.

MR. YBARRA: I don't get paid by the word, but you know our Caucus supports our member.

MS. VILLA: Good morning. My name is Maria Luisa Villa. I belong Comite Mexicano Civico Patriotico, San Francisco. And I said one thing, that when I put an eye on a person that had respect, integrity, and responsibility, that's Jose Medina.

Another person that I helped in politicians, I put a good eye, you know, on them, and they never fail. They always smart, responsible, and they always on top.

Thank you very much. MR. ALDAPE: Mr. Chairman, I apologize for sitting and waiting, but I had a stroke a couple years ago. CHAIRMAN BURTON: That's all right. MR. ALDAPE: My name is Dave Aldape. I'm past Director of the Mission Coalition, an organization in San Francisco, and I'm with Mission Council on Alcoholic Abuse for the Spanish Speaking. We are here in support of Jose Medina. you. MR. CASCIATO: Al Casciato, former President of the San Francisco Police Officers Association, representing Christopher Cunning, current President, San Francisco Police Officers Association. We are in full support of Mr. Medina's confirmation. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any opposition. SENATOR BACA: Mr. Chairman, I was just going to make a comment. I hope Mr. Medina isn't running for public office. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Don't worry about it. He's not in your district; he's in mine. [Laughter.] CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca moves. Call the roll. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. SENATOR BACA: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.

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1 SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. 2 SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. 3 SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: 4 Knight Aye. Senator Lewis. 5 SENATOR LEWIS: Aye. 6 SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. 7 SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero. 8 9 CHAIRMAN BURTON: I think that you had a tough 10 road, I think, coming in here. You answered the questions. 11 The thing that I believe won over some of the Members that may have had some questions is the fact that they 12 13 understand that you are going to be responsive to the needs of 14 their constituency, and it's not really bad to have somebody who 15 has been involved in the political process to be on top of a 16 bureaucracy, because we have as much as trouble with the bureaucrats as the citizens do. 17 And Jose, I want to congratulate you. 18 to be very proud of the unanimous vote and the support of all 19 your friends and these people who came. 20 21 MR. MEDINA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 2.2 [Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was 23 24 terminated at approximately 12:02 P.M.] 25 --00000--26 27

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## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

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That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was

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I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

in witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day of Mark, 1999.

EVELYN J. MIZAK Shorthand Reporter





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# SENATE RULES COMMITTEE

# STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**HEARING** 

STATE CAPITOL

ROOM 113

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1999 9:30 A.M.

Reported by:

Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter

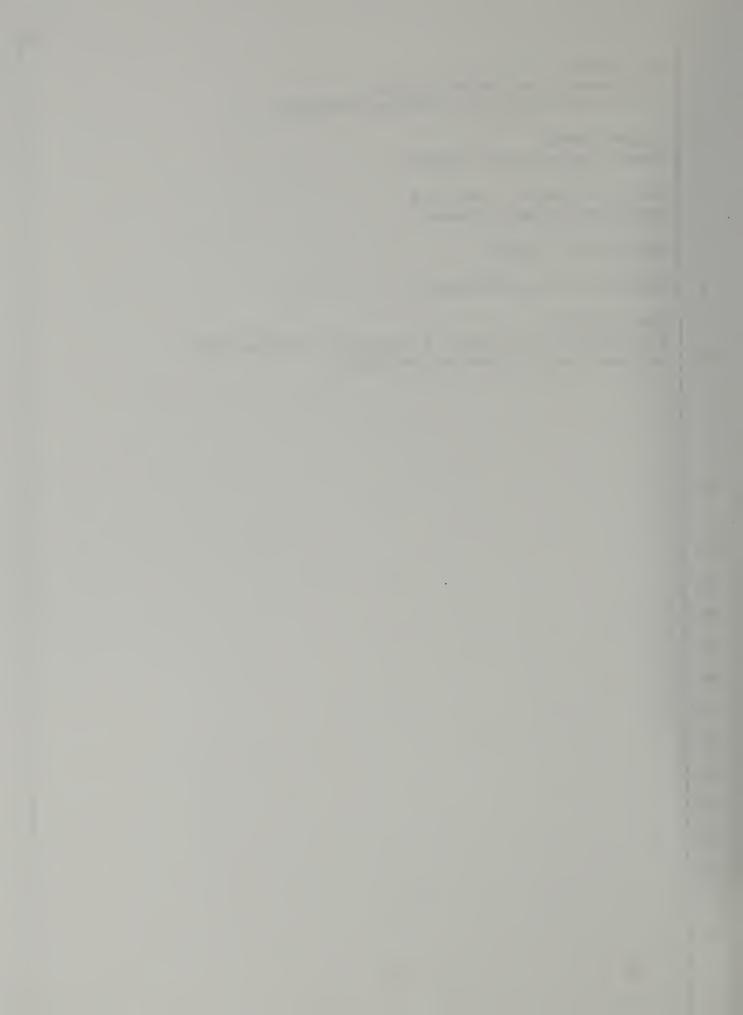


## **APPEARANCES** 2 MEMBERS PRESENT 3 SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair 4 SENATOR JOE BACA 5 SENATOR TERESA HUGHES 6 7 SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT STAFF PRESENT 8 GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer 9 PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary 10 NETTIE SABELHAUS, Consultant on Governor's Appointments 11 12 WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS 13 FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES 14 ANDY PUGNO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT 15 MANNY HERNANDEZ, Consultant to SENATOR BACA 16 ALSO PRESENT 17 AILEEN C. ADAMS, Secretary 18 State and Consumer Services Agency 19 SENATOR PATRICK JOHNSTON 20 CATHERINE FARMAN 21 Rape Treatment Center UCLA Medical Center 22 SHARON ENGLISH 23 Private Citizen 24 HARRY M. SNYDER 25 Consumers Union 26 DONNE BROWNSEY 27 California Nurses Association 28 DAN CURTIN

California Conference of Carpenters

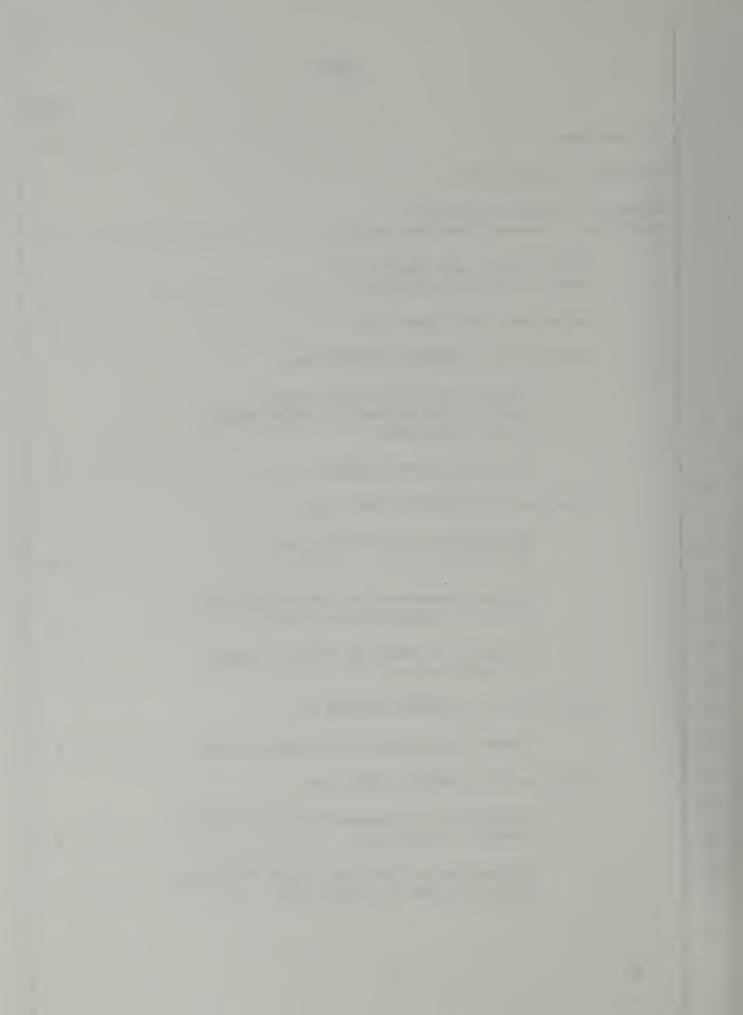


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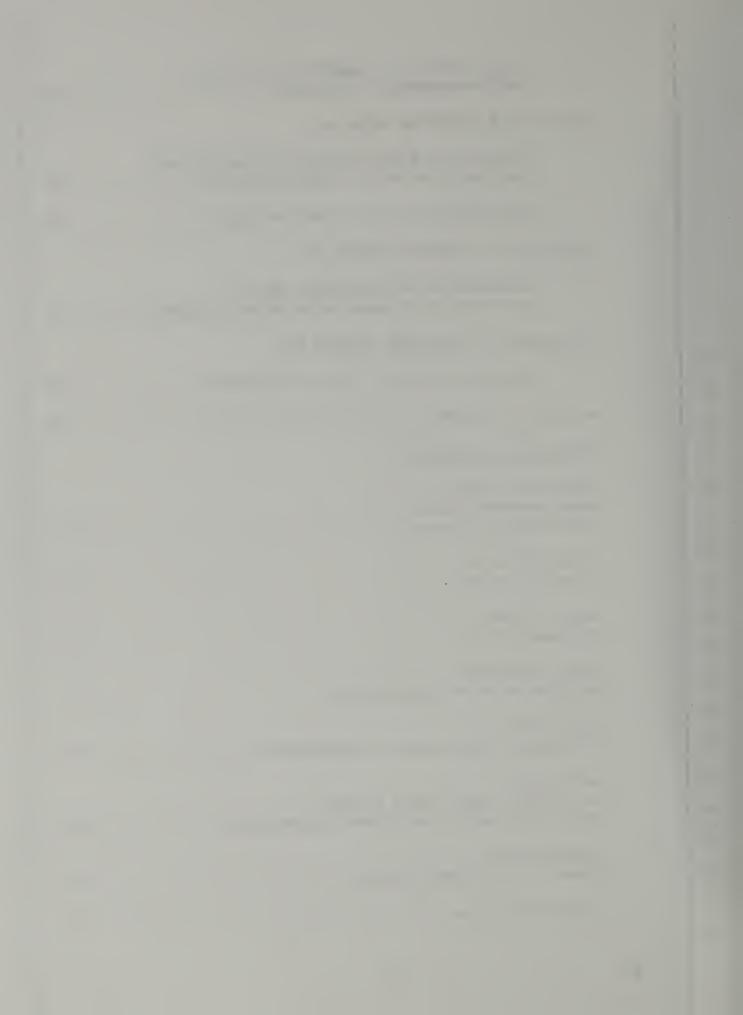


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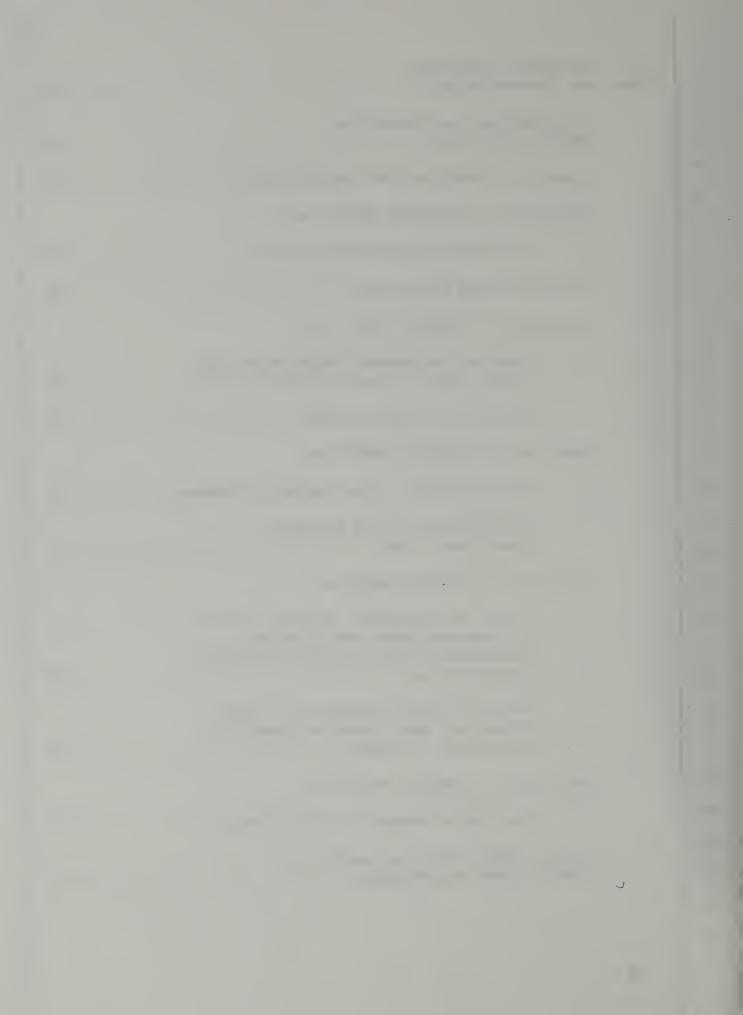
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CHAIRMAN BURTON: The gubernatorial appointees, first one, Aileen Adams, Secretary, State and Consumer Services Agency.

SENATOR JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members.

I wanted to introduce formally to you Aileen Adams, who has been appointed by the Governor as the Secretary of the State Consumer Services Agency. She is uniquely well qualified for this, as I think her background materials will indicate, as those of you who, perhaps, don't know her personally will learn in this hearing, and in the months and years ahead.

Her background on behalf of victims of crimes, and running a substantial federal program, as well as her services as Fire Commissioner in Los Angeles, Deputy City Attorney, involvement with dozens of nonprofit associations, and her intellect and energy will well serve the State of California.

Aileen and her husband, Geoff, were the owners of the Stockton Port, so I have first-hand knowledge of their capacity to bring home a winning team to Stockton, California, a farm club of the American League Milwaukee Brewers, Senator Lewis.

I present to you Aileen Adams.

MS. ADAMS: Good morning.

Can I make a brief opening remark?

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Certainly.

MS. ADAMS: I just want to begin by thanking Senator Johnston. I think no one has a higher batting average for his constituents than Senator Johnston. And I know he's supposed to be in three or four different places this morning, and I appreciate his taking the time to be here.

Let me just make a couple of brief remarks. I know you appreciate brevity.

I literally cannot imagine having a more wonderful job, and it's not because of the dazzling numbers that characterize our Agency, which has one of the broadest portfolios in government, with 15,000 employees, a \$1.3 billion operating budget, \$4 billion in procurement, \$22 billion in tax collection, and 12 departments that oversee civil rights enforcement and consumer protection, as well as recruiting state employees, collecting taxes, and building state offices.

It's not the impressive numbers that I think of when I think of the State Consumer Services Agency. It's people. People like the 80-year old disabled couple who can't continue to live in their own home because of shoddy work by a contractor who's indifferent to their declining health.

People like the African-American man, harassed every day at work, forced to see inflammatory racial epithets written on the walls that remained there literally for months.

Children like the 700 kids in South Central Los
Angeles who are not able to attend a state-of-the-art science
center school because of inexcusable bureaucratic delays, which
Senator Hughes and I are working to remove.

Children who are not receiving needed therapy after their father's beaten their mother in their cowering presence.

Whether it's through the Fair Employment and Housing Department, Consumer Affairs, the Victim Compensation Program, the Office of Public School Construction in DGS, the Personnel Board, or any of our other departments, this is truly a job which, in very significant and fundamental ways, touches the lives of virtually every Californian.

My greatest challenge, and I'll conclude shortly, is to give our diverse customers, our tax payers, job applicants, crime victims, consumers, and businesses alike, a system that treats them fairly and one that really values their voice. In the many different jobs that I've held, every law that I've advocated for, every policy reform that I've initiated, each one had the same beginning: the voice of someone who had not been treated fairly by the system, the voice of someone who had the courage to come forward to take a stand.

I intend to open the doors of this Agency in every way that I can to these voices.

Finally, besides listening, I believe strongly in collaboration and coordination. Working closely with other governmental agencies, the private sector, and community groups helps to make government, I think, much more effective and efficient.

Going back to the baseball analogy, I will continually stress as a manager a team approach to problem solving, which most certainly includes Legislators.

I thank you for considering my nomination. I will always be grateful to the Governor for having the confidence in me to head the State and Consumer Services Agency, and I look forward to a very close working relationship with all of you, and hope that I can respond to your questions satisfactorily.

If I could take just one more moment, I would like to introduce my fabulous husband, who just flew in from Los Angeles. He's Geoffrey Cowan. He's Dean of the Annenberg School at USC. I know there's at least one Trojan on this panel, and one strong supporter of Trojans.

SENATOR BACA: We're not going to hold that against them. Some of us went to UCLA.

SENATOR JOHNSTON: You gain, one lose one.

MS. ADAMS: I guess I can share with you, since it's St. Patrick's Day, that Geoff is my true Shamrock, my four-leaf clover, and he's seated in the second row there.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: A couple questions. One is that under the last administration, whenever there was anything, any bills proposed for licensure of certain professions -- some of which are there to protect those in and make sure somebody else can't get in business, and the others are there to make sure that people that perform these services to the public are qualified to do it -- but in every event that I can recall, the Department of Consumer Affairs opposed them, reflecting, I guess, the philosophy of the Wilson administration, that no regulation and no licensure, I guess, was the best.

I would just hope that the Agency under you would

take a look at each individually. And if they have merit for the protection of the public, that you would look favorably upon them. And if they didn't, then you'd speak up.

But it was just a total philosophical opposition to any licensure, or requirements, or whatever.

Lastly for me, do you know what the status is of the Agency in the Y2K problem?

MS. ADAMS: Yes. All of the agencies and departments under me are meeting their guidelines in terms of Y2K compliance.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: They'll all be ready?

MS. ADAMS: We'll all be ready. That is a top priority of the Governor. We will all be ready.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis.

MS. ADAMS: Good morning, Senator.

SENATOR LEWIS: Good morning, and good to see you again.

MS. ADAMS: Nice to see you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Johnston hurt a little bit by mentioning the Milwaukee Brewers, but you did nicely with USC.

### [Laughter.]

MS. ADAMS: We had the best win-loss record in all of professional baseball.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I'd just like to say that I was raised in Milwaukee, and we had a Minor League team, the Milwaukee Brewers. And it wasn't until about ten years ago that it dawned on me what Brewers stood for. I swear to God, we just

grew up with the Brewers there. And finally it dawned on me it was for those who brew beer.

I thought I'd share that with everybody.

[Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Please continue, John.

SENATOR LEWIS: I will.

MS. ADAMS: This is a line of questioning I'm not prepared for.

SENATOR LEWIS: I did have a question. There's been at least a little bit of confusion, maybe most of the confusion's on my part, relative to the new administration's policy about directing business to union-only establishments.

Since you're the Secretary in charge of overseeing the Department of General Services, what's going to be your position relative to that as a policy, versus trying to get the most bang for taxpayers' dollars?

MS. ADAMS: I appreciate the question, and I know there is some confusion because of a memo that went out in another agency. And that memo has subsequently been clarified.

In the Department of General Services, our mandate is to follow the law, and we'll do that. But that also means certainly accepting bids, looking at bids from union contractors, but then determining who gets the bid based on the lowest estimate.

SENATOR LEWIS: Apparently there was a budget augmentation for creating some additional staff for the Franchise Tax Board, I think it was additional auditors in this year's proposed budget. But apparently that was despite there

was objections from the Franchise Tax Board. And also, apparently there was a prior audit, I believe by Deloitte Touche, that suggested they were over staffed to begin with.

What's your thought on all this?

MS. ADAMS: That's something that we're looking very closely at. That audit is interesting to read because basically it says that the Franchise Tax Board is doing a fantastic job in its core competencies.

But there are two areas of concern that we're looking at. One is the proposal to reduce supervisors vis-a-vis their employees, to reduce the span of control.

The other is to reduce the staff by about 417 people.

We want to make sure, in looking at these proposals, and the Department of Finance is also looking very closely at this, since the Franchise Tax Board does generate 60 percent of our budget, \$22 billion, we want to make sure that by reducing the numbers, we're not impacting the amount of revenue that's brought in for the state.

So, those two items in that report are especially under review at this time by our Agency and also by the Department of Finance.

SENATOR LEWIS: Lastly, what are your thoughts relative to the talk we have occasionally, or every year, about whether or not we should merge the Franchise Tax Board and Board of Equalization?

MS. ADAMS: That's something I know that's been a subject of study for a long time, including two Little Hoover

Commission reports, one in 1964 and one in the mid-80s. 1 From what I understand from those reports, 2 there's been no indication that a merger would either save money 3 or produce more revenue from the state. 4 5 But I think we should always be open to streamlining government. It's something I'm happy to take a 6 7 look at. And it's very important to me to have a close working relationship with the Board of Control, Franchise Tax Board 8 9 staff, and to represent their issues fairly and compellingly to the Governor. 10 SENATOR LEWIS: If there should be some kind of a 11 merger, then whatever kind of new board is as a result of that, 12 13 do you think they should be elected or appointed? 14 MS. ADAMS: I really couldn't respond to that at 15 this time. That would be something that we would have to 16 review, develop options on for the Governor, and he would make that policy decision. 17 18 CHAIRMAN BURTON: One question before Senator 19 Hughes. 20 Where did the reduction of how many people at 21 Franchise Tax --MS. ADAMS: Four hundred seventeen. 22 23 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Who asked for that? The Franchise Tax Board. 24 MS. ADAMS: 25 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Who is the Franchise Tax Board?

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Andel and who else?

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one different person.

MS. ADAMS: At the time -- it's now different;

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much.

MS. ADAMS: It was Andel, Connell, and the head of the Department of Finance.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: So, what they would want to do is take the only money-making branch of government and reduce its ability to function?

MS. ADAMS: We're reviewing it, as I said, very closely, that proposal.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I would think.

Senator Hughes.

MS. ADAMS: Good morning.

SENATOR HUGHES: Good morning. Thank you very

I think you and I have gotten to know each other fairly well over the last month or so, because I had a special situation that I was interested in, and if I might ask you to display to the Members how you approached this problem.

There was a space saver school that was designed for Exposition Park way back when I represented that district. It was some nine years ago that the plans were approved and the State Allocation Board allocated the money, and nothing moved. Nothing happened until I came to see you.

Would you please tell the Committee what the problem was, and what the problem is now, and some of the ways that we're seeking to solve it? It's just one small example of the complexity of becoming a Secretary of a large agency that has many departments under it.

MS. ADAMS: Well, as you get to know me better, you'll learn that I have no patience for bureaucracy. This

case, I think, was a very good example.

We have a state-of-the-art science center school that Teresa Hughes has worked very hard for the past nine years, and it's still not under construction. And the reason is, there's been a complete lack of coordination between the Superintendent of Schools. FEMA's involved because part of the project is a historic building that needs to be renovated. There are five or six different state and federal entities involved in this.

And when Senator Hughes brought this problem to me, I said, "Let's sit down. Let's get all the people together, set a time frame, set goals, and together figure out how we're going to move this project forward."

And that's exactly what we did two weeks ago in Los Angeles. We had the Superintendent of Schools there, the head of Public School Construction in DGS, representatives from other governmental agencies, and we set goals and time lines so that we can move this forward.

As part of this sloppy past process -- and this was the thing, I think, that irritated us the most -- the \$22 million that had been set aside for this very important project, which one day will be a national model for the country, had been lost because the proper paperwork had not been filed. So, we're working very closely with Senator Hughes to make sure that that money's recouped, and that we get this project going.

SENATOR HUGHES: So, I have empathy for any
Agency Secretary coming into power who has to clean up the mess
that they are left with, and I appreciate you for that.

I'm going to ask you another question that may not be quite as easy for you to answer.

In the wake of 209, will the State Personnel
Board continue to collect and publish data showing the ratios of
women and minorities in State Civil Service? And what will you
do about it, if anything?

MS. ADAMS: Proposition 209 has impacted the collection of statistics in the Department of General Services.

It has not impacted the practices in the

Personnel Board. They continue to collect these important

statistics. Each department under Civil Service statutes, which

were upheld as being Constitutional in a court ruling, a

Superior Court ruling, has an affirmative action officer. Those

officers look at the hiring practices. They compare the

statistics to those in the workforce to those relevant members

of the workforce. If there're problems, they do set goals, and

they continue to practice as they always have. That's under a

court decision.

SENATOR HUGHES: All right.

Are you familiar with the State Auditor's 1997 report criticizing the management practices of DFEH?

MS. ADAMS: Yes, I am.

SENATOR HUGHES: What steps are you taking to rectify?

MS. ADAMS: Steps have been taken to rectify the problems there, the greatest problem being that in 30 percent of their cases, they weren't meeting the 365-day timeline. That 30 percent, because of increased funding, and staffing, and

reorganization, and increased effective use of computers, has now been reduced to one percent. And they've set up a three, six, nine program so that everybody who works on these cases has certain deadlines they have to meet. And their goal is actually not 365 days now, but 270 days to finish these cases.

I think they've made substantial progress.

There's still more work that needs to be done there, and I will keep my eye very closely on it to make sure that those deadlines are met.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

Aileen, thank you very much for answering the last question, because that was one of the questions that I had. One of the concerns that we have is that when someone filed a complaint with the Fair Political Practices Commission, we'd like it to at least respond within 30 days, so I do appreciate the action that you're taking there.

One of the other questions that I'd like to follow up is on the State Personnel Board. The State Board is required to enforce the State Civil Service laws. These laws require employment decisions to be made on the basis of job qualifications.

What kind of effort do you make to ensure that all qualified candidates, and I state all qualified candidates, including minorities and women, are notified of job opportunities?

MS. ADAMS: I've discussed the importance of

outreach programs. And we're working with all departments to increase our outreach efforts. We've had programs already this year at 40 different state fairs.

We also need to identify populations that we're not reaching. For example, Hispanics. Latinos represent only about 20 percent, less than that actually, of the workforce. I think it's 18.2 percent of the workforce, and yet, they're 30 percent or more of our population.

So, we need to target outreach programs to Latino events, to newspapers and magazines and media which will reach those populations. And I intend to be very active in ensuring that our outreach programs are effective.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you. I appreciate those efforts.

The other one is on contracting out. It'll be the opposite of what was asked by Senator Lewis.

Under previous administrations, private firms were contracted for building maintenance services.

MS. ADAMS: Right.

SENATOR BACA: Do you plan to use outside contractors for maintenance services that are the responsibility of the Department of General Services, or what are your plans here?

MS. ADAMS: As you know, General Services is in charge of janitorial services in state buildings. Today, they respond in three different ways. They sometimes use permanent state employees, Civil Service employees. Sometimes they use permanent-intermittent employees. And other times they use

contract employees. They contract out.

I have asked the head of the Department of General Services to review these practices, which in the past few years has tended to be more in the contracting out area, and to present us with options that we can take to the Governor to review.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Aileen, you had mentioned before the fact that you didn't have much patience for bureaucracies.

MS. ADAMS: Not when they get in the way of a school and other things happening.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Could you elaborate on that a little bit, since you have oversight of some of the biggest bureaucracies in the state?

MS. ADAMS: I guess, you know, because of my lack of patience, and the school was a good example, I just tend to be very hands-on. I get on the phone and call the person myself and say, "Why isn't this happening?" You know, and I expect them to be accountable.

And I also will really emphasize bringing people together. I think one of the greatest problems that I've seen in government is, the left hand doesn't talk with the right hand. You know, we see that in the Capitol Development Project. There's a lot of concern. It's been expressed at two legislative hearings about the greening of the Capitol Development Project, which is a \$400 million project that's

going to affect all of us.

Well, these issues should have been discussed at the beginning, you know. The Department of General Services, in my opinion, should have been meeting with the Energy Commission and the Waste Management Board, and the other people who have a point of view. It's not that they would all agree, but these other agencies have ideas and resources.

And I really do think that we should try, to the extent that we can in government, to function as a team. I think it cuts down on the bureaucracy.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Just a comment on what you said about the GSA and Capitol Development.

We had a project in San Francisco where they re-built the bridge I know. We had to seismically retrofit the old State Building and totally re-build the annex. And they paid no attention, the GSA paid absolutely no attention to the local community, to anything else. And only by virtue of the fact that I got involved, and at that time the Speaker was running for Mayor that he decided to get involved because it was of great concern to the community, were we able to force them into a less intrusive design to take care of wind tunnel problems, to get a little bit more open space in the design, not on the ground, and do certain things.

And basically, if whatever agency it is was forced to deal with people at the beginning, like you say, they don't necessarily have to follow the input, but if they get the input, then it's just a lot easier.

MS. ADAMS: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: We literally had to threaten 1 them with pulling the funds back to make them do certain things. 2 And that really would not have happened without the support of 3 the Speaker at that time, who would not have been that forceful, 4 in my judgement, were he not looking elsewhere, because it was 5 6 in my district, and it was a concern to me. It wasn't of that much concern to him until my district became all part of his 7 domain. So, I think that that's very helpful. 8 MS. ADAMS: The East End Project, we've been very 9 10 fortunate to have Senator Johnston so involved and really playing a leadership role in that. And I think because of his 11 leadership, it will be everything that we want it to be. 12 CHAIRMAN BURTON: One that we can all be proud 13 of. 14 15 As long as we're in the projects, how about that Franchise Tax Building? Are we for that or against it? 16 17 SENATOR JOHNSTON: We're for that. 18 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Okay. We expect to see that 19 happen. And we don't expect to see those people over there messing around with it. We can send that message back. 20 SENATOR JOHNSTON: Chairman Klehs will take care 21 of it. 22 23 SENATOR HUGHES I'd like to move it. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Hughes. 24 Could we have a show of hands of the people in 25 26 support? Is anybody compelled to comment? You're compelled to 27 comment?

MS. FARMAN: I am, your Honor.

covered.

testify?

Mr. Chairman and Members, I'll move quickly.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I'm Catherine Farman, and I've been asked to appear here on behalf of the Rape

Treatment Center at UCLA Medical Center, Santa Monica Hospital.

The Rape Treatment Center is pleased to support the nomination --

SENATOR BACA: What institution is that from?

Is that from UCLA

# [Laughter]

MS. FARMAN: Yes, UCLA Medical Center, both sides

CHAIRMAN BURTON: That's why you're compelled to

## [Laughter.]

MS. FARMAN: Yes, I am. And I'm a UCLA grad, so I wanted to make sure UCLA was adequately represented here.

The Rape Treatment Center is pleased to support the nomination of Aileen Adams. Through her work at the Rape Treatment Center, and throughout her career, Aileen has shown herself to be a dedicated and gifted public servant.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Why don't we just have everybody line up, give us the name of the organization and announce your support, please.

Let me just tell everybody a story. One time we had a nomination going through like this. And by the time everybody got through supporting her, somebody came in with a damning FBI report.

[Laughter.] 1 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Just a piece of history. 2 MS. ENGLISH: My name is Sharon English. I'm 3 here as a private citizen. I do national training on crime 4 victims, and I just want to vouch for Aileen's national 5 reputation as being a hard worker, innovative, and somebody who 6 7 brings people together. And I support her confirmation. 8 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Next, sir. MR. SNYDER: Harry Snyder, Consumers Union. 9 10 We're pleased to have Aileen Adams as the next 11 Secretary of State and Consumer Services, an organization that 12 we work with often, and who is important in representing the average Californian in the Cabinet decisions of the Governor. 13 Good luck. 14 15 MS. BROWNSEY: Good morning. Donne Brownsey representing the California Nurses Association. 16 17 We're very pleased to be here today to support Aileen's confirmation, and know that she will be a true patient 18 19 advocate. 20 Thank you. 21 MR. CURTIN: Senator, Members of the Committee, Danny Curtin. I'm with the FBI. 22 23 [Laughter.] MR. CURTIN: The California Conference of 24 Carpenters, we obviously want to add our support and hope you 25 will move forward. 26 27 Thank you.

MR. CARTER: I tried to cut that guy off.

Art Carter with the California Pipe Trades 1 Council and the State Association of Electrical Workers. 2 3 Pleased to support. MS. McNAB: Joanne McNab with the Women's Appointment Project. We strongly endorse Aileen's candidacy. 5 6 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any opposition? Moved by Senator Hughes. Call the roll. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. 8 9 SENATOR BACA: Aye. 10 SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes. 11 SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. 12 SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. 13 14 SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis. 15 SENATOR LEWIS: Aye. 16 SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. 17 18 SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations. 19 20 MS. ADAMS: Thank you very much. Thank you. look forward to working with all of you. 21 22 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Lon Hatamiya, and Senators Leslie and Vasconcellos. 23 SENATOR LESLIE: Mr. Chairman and Members, it's a 24 pleasure to be here today to introduce and recommend Lon 25 26 Hatamiya for the position of Trade and Commerce Agency Secretary 27 of California. 28 I think he asked me to introduce him because he's

from the Marysville area, which is in my district, or perhaps because you've seen fit to have me be Chairman of the Finance, Investment and International Trade Committee.

In the capacity of being Chairman of the Committee, I had a lengthy meeting with Lon and came away very impressed not only by his resume and his experience and background, which is extremely well suited for the position, but also his willingness to work with the Legislature, the Committee, Democrats and Republicans, to meet the goals of the Department and also of the Committee. So, I was very pleased to be able to come here and recommend him.

He has experience also, which is important to me, in the area of rural issues as well as urban. He understands rural California and urban California.

He's had extensive involvement at both the state level and at the national level. I'm relating specifically to the duties that will be required. I noted in the bio. that in the Clinton administration, he was responsible for administering a world-wide agency of nearly a thousand employees, including 200 foreign service offices.

I'm very interested in the Offices of Trade for California, how we select them, are they doing their job well, qualifications of our representatives in those offices, and Lon is also interested in that and is involved in a full review of the operation to determine their value and where we should or should not have these offices.

So, all in all, I say he gets a way better than passing grade. There are a couple things that, in his past,

he's had involvement in that I'm not involved in, or wouldn't cause my support. For example, he also went to UCLA, while I went to USC, and he has been active in the Planned Parenthood Organization, but that certainly has nothing to do with the duties of this office, and I'm proud to recommend him for appointment.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: How about the fact he was on the Butte County Democratic Central Committee? Does that give you pause?

SENATOR LESLIE: But he ran against Bernie Richter.

#### [Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Vasconcellos.

SENATOR VASCONCELLOS: Thank you.

Senators, I've known Lon Hatamiya for ten years.

We won't find a more talented person of integrity to hold this
job, no matter where we search. He's got credentials:

undergrad, Harvard; law school, UCLA. He's worked in

Washington. He's from the rural part of California and has a
good mind, a good heart, and absolute integrity. You can trust
him with your life and never, never blink twice.

I brought him last Friday to Silicon Valley for his first out-of-the-Capitol all day tour. We did 13 hours, non-stop meetings with high tech leaders, plant visits, ethnic minority chambers. And the best testimony of how he was that day, besides my own personal delight in seeing him show himself with respect and talent, was, KCBS interviewed him. The broadcast was, "Secretary Hatamiya came to the Silicon Valley

and made friends everywhere he went." When a man can do that in high tech, which is California's center of prosperity, he's a good Secretary candidate.

I urge your approval of him.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.

Just a couple questions on the computer problem,
Year 2000, are the departments under your Agency going to be
pretty well ready to go, or any glitches you foresee in that?

MR. HATAMIYA: We are prepared to address all of the Y2K issues. I think as my colleague, Secretary Adams has stated, we're still under review, but I think we're well under way, and we'll meet the needs for 2000.

If I could, I have had a prepared statement that I'd like to address.

First of all, I'd like to thank Senator Leslie and Senator Vasconcellos, certainly two people I have great esteem and certainly respect for. I appreciate their support today, and it's really an honor to be before you.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Rules

Committee, thank you again for the opportunity to appear before
this distinguished Committee for consideration of my

confirmation as Secretary of Trade and Commerce for the State of
California.

Mr. Chairman and Members, let me also thank you for your fine leadership for our great state.

I'm sure that all of you would agree that there's no greater honor than public service. Let me assure you that in addition to appearing before you today, there is no greater

personal honor than to serve Governor Gray Davis and the people of my home state of California in this capacity.

If I may, I'd like to introduce my mother and father, Kashiwa and George Hatamiya of Marysville, and to thank them for their lifelong support and encouragement. And also my sister and her children, Jill, Sarah, and Sam Esser from San Francisco.

By the way, they live in your district, Senator.

Unfortunately and to my dismay, my wife Nancy, who many of you know from her previous service in the State
Assembly as the Chief of Staff to John Vasconcellos, and my sons, John and George, could not be with me today, since they're finishing the school year in Washington, D.C. This is really to my dismay, because they're my strong backbone of support.
Without the continued dedicated support and sacrifice of my wife and sons, I would not be able to be before you today. I do really want to thank them for that.

When Governor Davis invited me to join his
Cabinet, I was humbled by the tremendous opportunity to help
lead the world's seventh largest economy into the 21st Century.
In this role, I will have the enormous challenge of creating and
retaining jobs, implementing new economic development
strategies, working with the diverse industry clusters that
stretch across the various regions of this state, and meeting
the needs of the increasingly global marketplace.

However, with the support of the Governor, the State Legislature, and the many stakeholders and constituencies we serve, I believe that I am best prepared to meet these

challenges and lead the Trade and Commerce Agency into the next millennium.

I will best meet these challenges by relying upon my professional experiences. Having worked in the private sector for both large and are small corporations, having worked in the public sector, administering large federal agencies, and having negotiated major international trade agreements in numerous venues, including Asia, Latin America, the European Union, Mexico, Canada, and the World Trade Organization, gives me the appropriate background to address the diverse issues that face the Trade and Commerce Agency.

I have begun my tenure, as Senator Vasconcellos has mentioned, by engaging in a thorough review of the Agency's programs, personnel, offices, and organization. I have also spent the last eight weeks traveling across the state in an ongoing effort to solicit input and recommendations from as many people, businesses and organizations as possible impacted by the delivery of our programs. My interest lies solely in determining what works well at Trade and Commerce, and how we can improve our effectiveness, efficiency, and responsiveness. I will depend upon the dedicated career public servants in the Agency to assist me in this vital process.

I shall look to you and your fellow Members of the State Legislature to provide the necessary guidance and expertise as I engage in the Agency's review. Once I have completed the comprehensive review, I will analyze my findings and make recommendations to the Governor and to the Legislature where improvements are needed and where changes can and should

be made.

However, taking the lead of the findings of the Economic Strategy Panel, the evaluative process will continue as we attempt to make state government more flexible, agile, customer-driven, facilitative, decentralized and networked.

The scope and purview of the Trade and Commerce Agency is broad, and it is the one state agency whose programs transcend foreign borders. Therefore, you have my full commitment to build upon a public-private partnership to ensure that California continues to be a leader in the global economy of the 21st Century.

I humbly seek your support so we can work together to improve the quality of live for all Californians, and achieve sustainable economic growth.

Let me thank you once again for the honor to appear before you today.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Good morning, Mr. Secretary.

In your capacity, working at the USDA, I was wondering now that you've been working at this for a couple of months, what kind of programs or things of the US government that you're particularly familiar with in terms of increasing trade, what kind of things did you learn there might you bring with you to your position here now?

MR. HATAMIYA: I think, as Senator Leslie said in my introduction, I had the great honor of overseeing the Foreign Agricultural Service at USDA, overseeing the nearly 80 foreign offices around the world.

One of the things that we can do at the state is really tap into the resources of those offices and embassies. I think one of the critical mistakes we've made is not take advantage of the advocacy and really the sales people that we have in those embassies to represent California. So, I'd like to take the nine offices we currently have, to work more jointly with the US offices, the Trade Development Offices in many of those countries, to assist California.

California is the largest exporting state in the country. As I mentioned, we're the seventh largest economy. I told John and many of his constituents on Friday, I'd like to make it the sixth largest economy in the world.

So, I think we can build upon the programs I administered at the federal level, also work with some of the colleagues that I developed there, to make our programs work better not only in the state, but world-wide.

SENATOR LEWIS: With regard to the Trade Offices, the nine that we have and the four additional ones that have been approved, in terms of assessing the relative value of each, is there a particular Trade Office that we might presently have, versus a country or region that we don't have right now, that you might want to be looking at?

MR. HATAMIYA: That's an assessment we're making now, whether the nine offices are in the most appropriate locations they need to be for long-term benefits to the State of California.

Naturally, we're already part of Latin America, California, because of our shared culture, history, language.

We're also part of the Pacific Rim.

In my tenure, I'd like to take a focus, both at Latin America and the Pacific Rim. I know the Governor's trip about a month ago to Mexico is the first step in that direction. I had the great pleasure of accompanying him there. And I think we can rebuild our opportunities in Mexico and other countries in South America.

But I think we can focus in and do a better job than we have in the past.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thanks.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much. It's nice seeing you again.

I had one of the best airplane trips from Los

Angeles to Sacramento riding with you, so I've asked you a lot

of questions and gotten to know you better.

I am very, very impressed by your extensive experience and your broad range of knowledge in this area.

I'd like to know, in your opinion, do you think there is a need no expand and financially enhance California's Small Business Loan Guaranty Program? What are your plans for small businesses?

MR. HATAMIYA: Senator Hughes, it's a very good question.

Previously, being a small business owner myself,

I'm very committed to ensuring that the best services are

provided.

But I also am realistic. We are dealing with

finite resources at the state level, and that's one of the reasons for my extensive review of the programs that I oversee, to ensure that we're maximizing our efforts in the utilization of those state resources, but to see where we can refocus them.

As I mentioned, the Economic Strategy Panel has put forth recommendations, looking at various industry and regional clusters.

I think we need to better focus the efforts we have in the Agency, and one of my priorities is small and medium sized businesses, both in the rural and urban areas. I think that there's an untapped opportunity for us to expand exporting from those, from that segment. And I will focus in on that, and you have my commitment to do that.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

What steps, if any, will your Agency or its representatives make to implement an innovative and strategic approach to ensure that the newly combined Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank will support both infrastructure projects and private sector economic development?

MR. HATAMIYA: I've currently instructed my staff to put together guidelines that can be standardized, that applicants to the Bank can utilize, of what priorities should be given for specific projects. We will focus in on where the need is the greatest.

Infrastructure development is far reaching in this state. We have need to focus in on assisting those that have no other alternative. With a full capitalization of that Bank, I think we have a tremendous opportunity to do that.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: A little follow up and a little comment. First of all, I do appreciate the fact that you went with the Governor to Mexico, and that was one of the beginnings of opening relationships between Mexico and what needs to be done in reference to trade in that particular area.

But as I look at international trade and investment, do you have any plans to strengthen the state's efforts to promote trade and to increase investment in California by foreign corporations?

MR. HATAMIYA: Absolutely. I've already, in my eight-week tenure in the position, I've had the chance to meet with the Councilor Corps here in California. I want to work very closely with foreign investors to take a look at where we have opportunities in this state.

I think we can open our doors. I'm going to utilize my international contacts to ensure also that we can reach out to many other countries, and we also put appropriately people into our foreign offices that really can be sales people, that can sell California as a destination for foreign investment, as well as sell our export products in those various regions of the world.

So, I'm very committed to that and will build, hopefully build upon the experience I've had in the past.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

One other comment, I do appreciate your responding to Senator Hughes' question about the Small Business

Development Corporation, and the need to expand and look at rural areas like the Inland Empire and others that are growing communities. I'm glad you addressed that as well as an important need.

The other that I feel is very important is, I feel that a lot of business owners or managers have complained that they're not aware of the state programs offering financial assistance or technical assistance, or other services.

What do you plan to improve this awareness or communications with them?

MR. HATAMIYA: Well, again, I think that that is based upon education and outreach.

I concur with the previous confirmation hearing with Secretary Adams, we have to do a better job of outreach and education of those that can benefit from our programs. And that's why I'm going to take a look at the structure of our regional offices, the structure of our divisions within the Agency, to determine where we can better educate people.

With the eye-opening experience in Silicon Valley on Friday with Senator Vasconcellos, we have a tremendous opportunity to share information over the Internet, the Information Exchange Age is -- we're the leader in the State of California. So, the state should really take advantage of that, of how they can share that.

I talked with some small business leaders earlier this week, and they were mentioning, their membership, only 30 percent has access to computers or access to the Internet. So, we need to build upon that opportunity as well as to better

educate.

Let me also end by saying that I'm very proud of my UCLA background. I have two degrees from UCLA.

[Laughter.]

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Anybody here from Northern

California.

#### [Laughter.]

MR. HATAMIYA: I grew up in Marysville, so I'm from Northern California. I just went to UCLA.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We have a talked a lot about foreign trade, tourism, the film industry, all of those things going on in California.

There's another industry. It has to do with space. It's a trillion dollar industry. California doesn't appear to be interested in securing any portion of that, because they don't appear to be competitive with the rest of the states around the country.

Other states are being extremely competitive.

Florida has a MOU with the Kennedy Space Center to the tune of building facilities in support of the reuseable launch vehicles that are coming down the road that are going to be competitive with the space shuttle and others to reduce the cost of putting satellites into space and taking them out of space.

What are you planning to do in order to secure this kind of an industry, and to keep that industry in

California, and to bring it back? Because, we have lost some of those programs.

MR. HATAMIYA: Senator, I can say the State of California, as you well know better than anyone else, has been the leader in the aerospace industry. It's been a leader in many other segments as well: the high tech, agriculture, across the board.

That's one of the reasons I mentioned in my opening statement the emphasis and reliance upon the Economic Strategy Panel's recommendations, which take a look at regional and industry clusters.

One of the things I also mentioned is that I think my Agency has tried to spread itself too thin and tried to help too many different industry groups, and not help any of them too well.

And I'd like to refocus our efforts and refocus our resources, and again, emphasizing the fact that I realize we have finite resources, and try to emphasize the areas where we are strong. And aerospace is one of those. We have the built infrastructure already with the technology, with the personnel.

And I commit to you, I will do all I can to ensure that we refocus our efforts in that area.

I'll have to rely upon your efforts in the State Legislature, again, to give me the resources to do that, but I look forward to working with you to see where we can build on it.

It is difficult, and I agree with you, to compete with some of the packages that other states are putting

together, and I think we have to, again, do what we can with what we have.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Let me follow-up just a little bit in indicating what other states are doing compared to what California is doing.

California, within the Trade and Commerce
Department, has established in certain cases Red Teams to
support various businesses within the state. And they've
relegated the positions to sub-directors, if you will, in
various areas to take care of those problems.

In contrast, other state governors personally are calling our businesses and inviting them to come to their states to review the packages that they would like to put together to entice them to come.

That's the kind of disparity and level of involvement of the states.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I think that the answer to that question eliminates the need for an Aerospace Select Committee.

We've done it all.

Senator Vasconcellos wanted to make a closing.

SENATOR VASCONCELLOS: Just a final comment that Mexico has become our number one trading partner.

Beyond that, the entire Pacific Rim is the most wealthy market whose flu affects us, and contamination of market, and its counter-position, I think, gives us a leg up on other states.

Also, Lon will be the first Asian-American Agency Secretary in California history, and it's long overdue. He will be a fine one.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Witnesses in support.

MR. MICHELI: Madam [sic] Chair and Members,
Chris Micheli with Carpenter Snodgrass, here on behalf of
Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International, a 2,000
member high tech trade association, headquartered in
Mountainview, and also Lockheed Martin Missiles and Space.

Just in brief response on Senator Knight's comments, I'd also point out that Secretary Hatamiya, in early January, shortly after the swearing in, sat down with Lockheed Martin, reviewed the fact that the Governor had proposed in his budget a direction to focus on research and development and commercial space. And Secretary Hatamiya expressed great interest in that and has pursued efforts to learn more about those industries so that they can be promoted.

So, I think that the State of California will do a lot in the commercial space sector, and we look forward to working with him on it.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Witnesses in opposition?
Hearing none, Senator Baca moves approval.

Call the roll.

SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Lon, congratulations.

MR. HATAMIYA: Thank you.

[Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 10:27 A.M.]

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I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and

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I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of March, 1999.

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Shorthand Reporter



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HEARING

STATE CAPITOL

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SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1999 9:32 A.M.

Reported by:

Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter

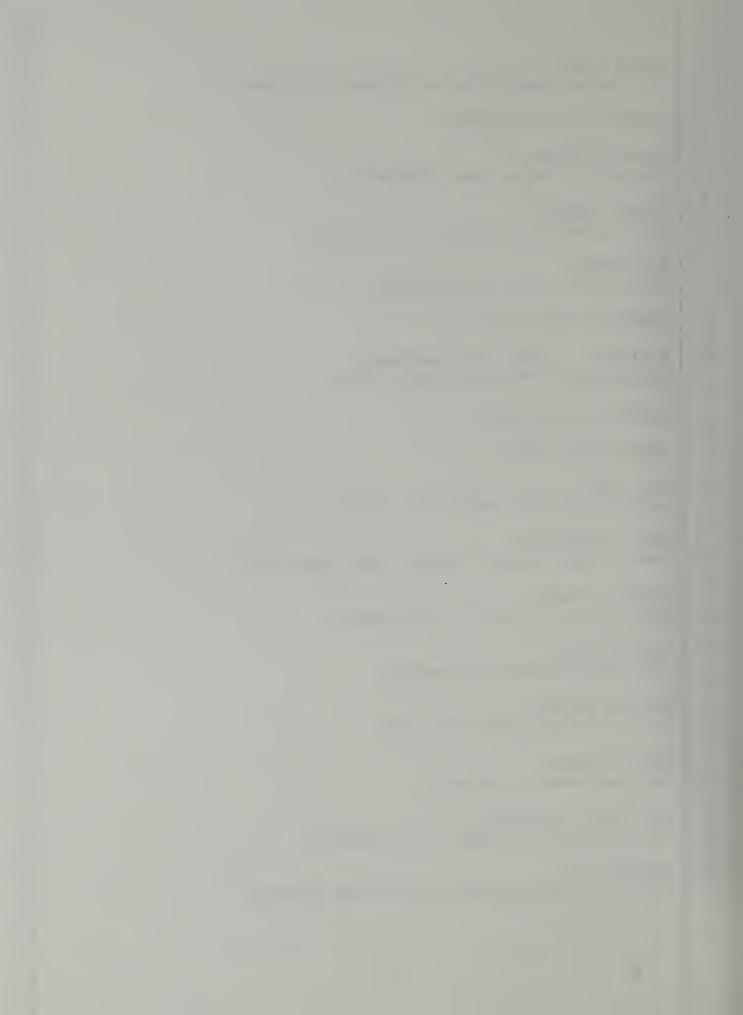


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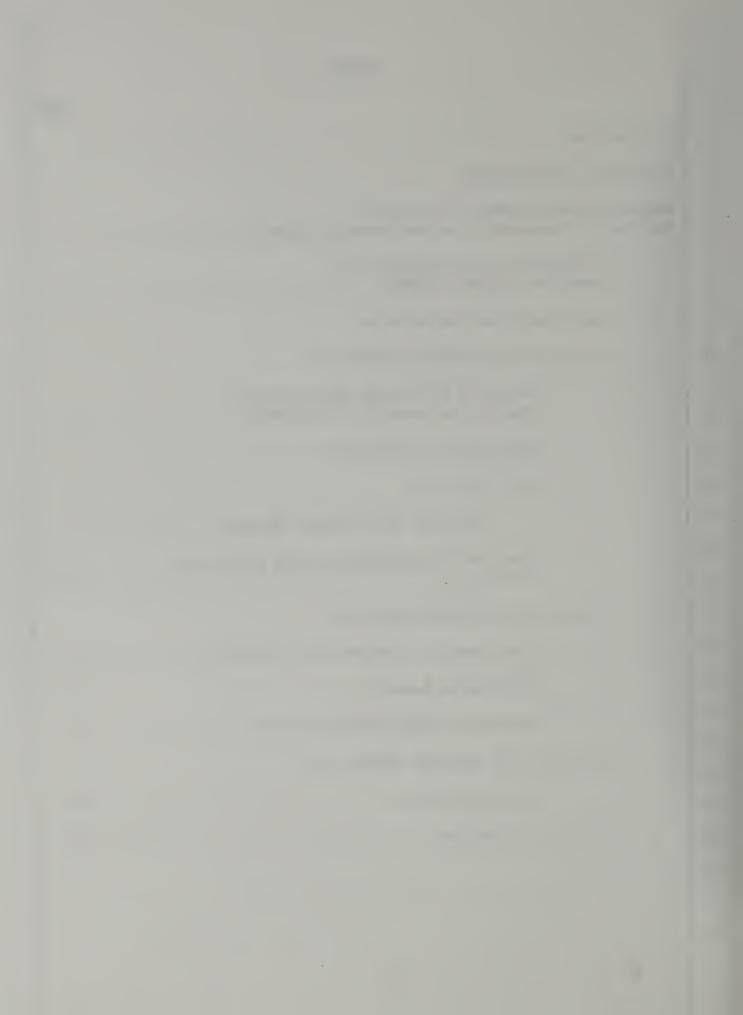


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5	ROBERT PERNELL
6	California State Council of Laborers
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23	National Audubon Society
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25	California Professional Fire Fighters
26	KAREN ROSS
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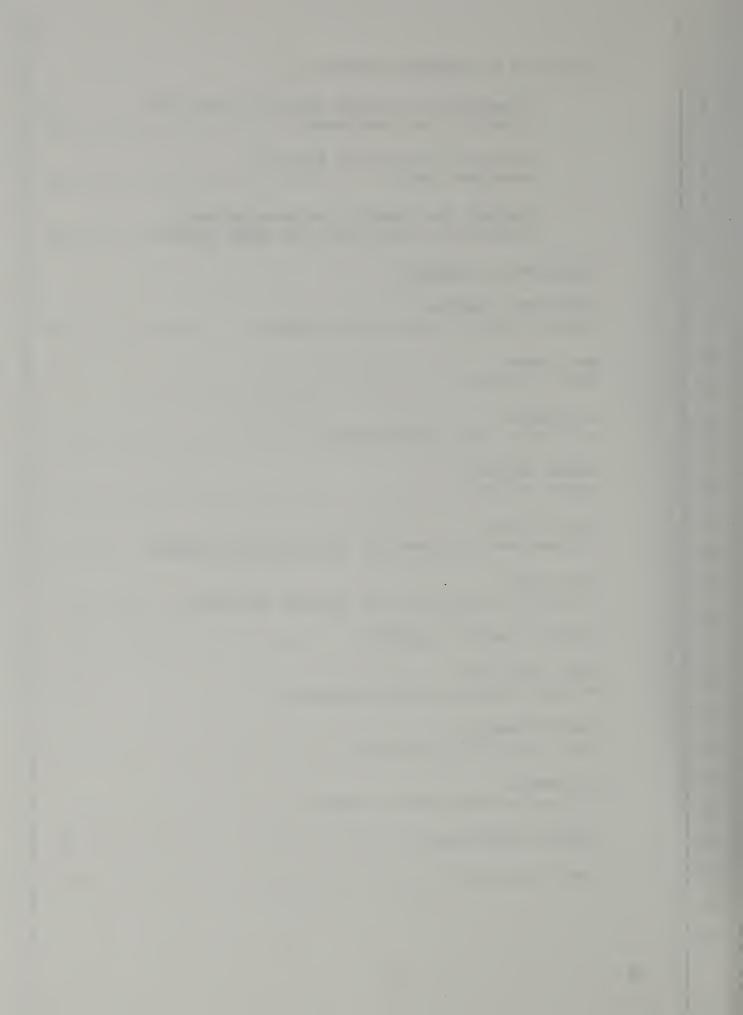


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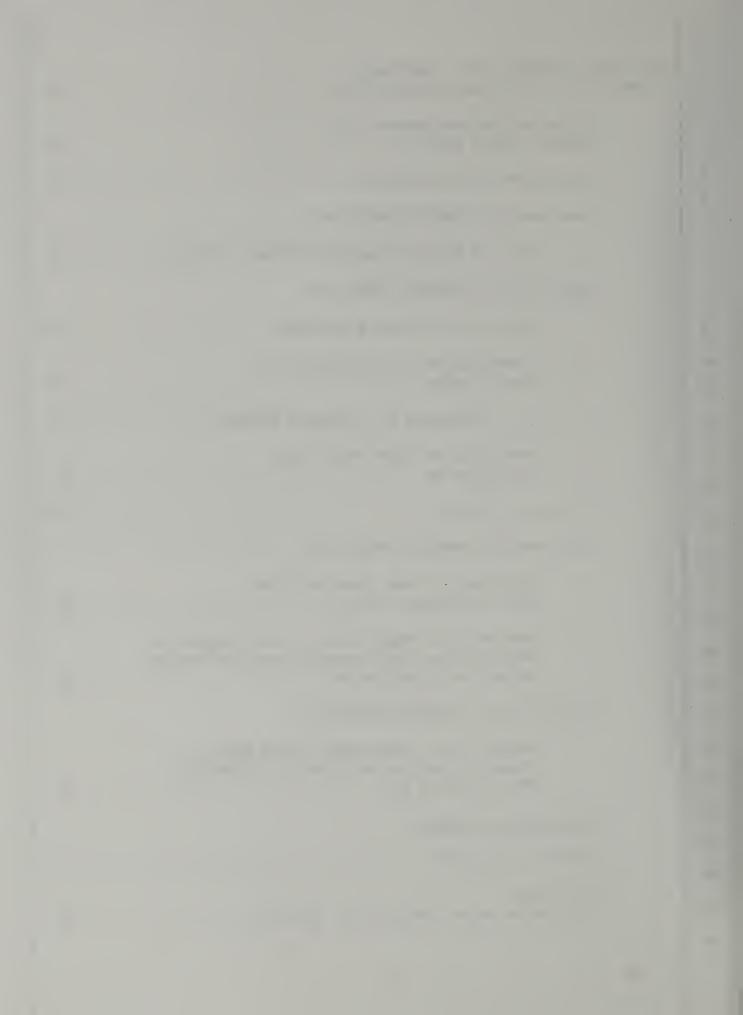
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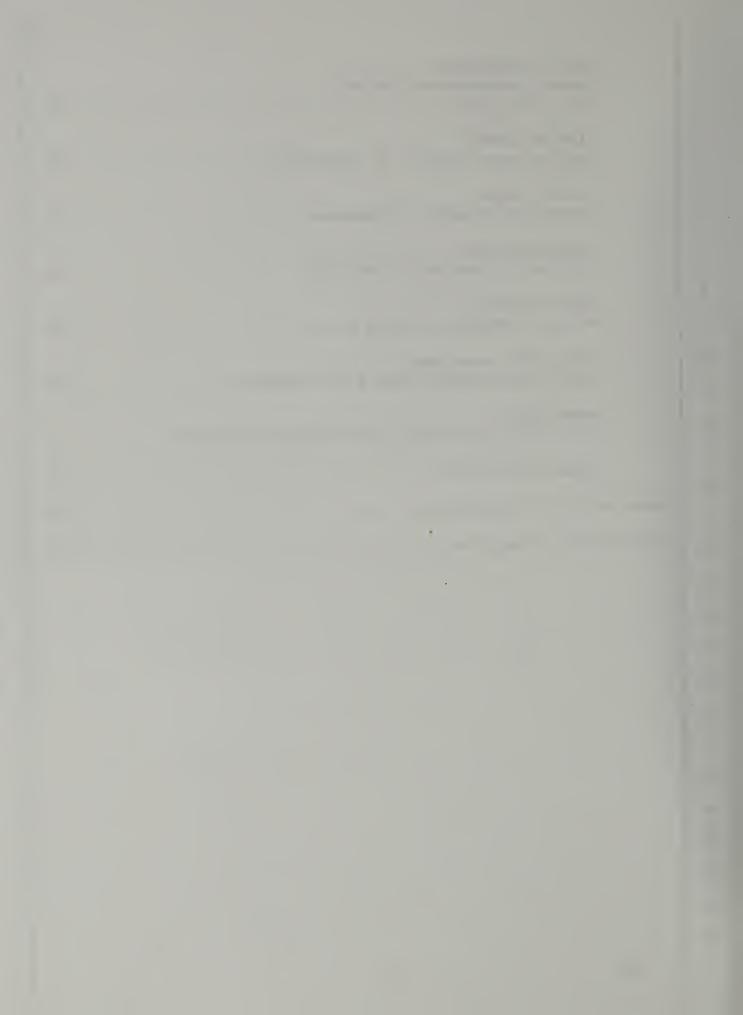


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## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

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CHAIRMAN BURTON: First is Maria

Contreras-Sweet, Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing.

Senator Polanco.

SENATOR POLANCO: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce Governor Gray Davis' nominee, Maria Contreras, for the Secretary of Business, Housing, and Transportation.

Members, I have known this extraordinary woman for well over 15-20 years. She is an exceptional candidate for this position. She is widely recognized throughout the country as a pioneer woman in corporate America, as a pioneer entrepreneur, and as a dedicated community member who helped create, nurture, and strengthen the organizations that are involved with opportunities for all Californians.

Ms. Contreras-Sweet was the first woman officer of Westinghouse at the young age of 30. She served in that capacity between 1985 and 1990. From 1990 to '95, she was an equity partner in the 7-Up RC Bottling Company. She also served as the elected president, becoming the first woman to serve in that capacity of the California-Nevada Soft Drink Association.

Before her corporate career, Ms. Contreras-Sweet was a legislative chief of staff. She has continued her public commitments to include ongoing involvement in her later corporate life. In the area of health care, Members, she has

worked to improve health services for all Californians. She is a founding board member of the California Endowment and former director of the Blue Cross of California. Blue Cross, as you know, is the largest health care company in the state.

In promoting equal opportunity, she has demonstrated and distinguished herself as a leader. She served as an appointee to then-President Bush's Commission on the Federal Glass Ceiling, which studied the issues of equal opportunity. That Commission has created a landmark report providing the nation's history of promoting equal opportunities for all.

Finally, Members, let me point out that this is a very historic moment, not only for Maria Contreras-Sweet's career, but also for our community. She will serve in the history books of California as the first Latina to serve in the Governor's Cabinet. She has a place in history, but more important, she has a place in our hearts. She is a leader, a great role model. She will serve with great distinction, and it gives me great pleasure to present her to you, introducing her to you, and ask an affirmative vote of this body for her confirmation.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, Senator.

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'd like to begin by first thanking your entire Committee and your staff for their professionalism. I have to tell you that throughout the ushering of this process, I have received a great deal of professionalism from all of the Members, and as I said, your staff, in particular, Nettie

Sabelhaus. So, I wanted to thank you and compliment you for that.

I must share with you, however, that it is a distinct pleasure to be here before you for the reasons that Senator Polanco said, but also because as a woman who has gone through, again, the vast complex organizational structure of Westinghouse, middle-sized companies such as 7-Up, and trying to run my own business, starting up my own business, I have to tell you that it is a real pleasure to be at the other end, and to be able to offer solutions and direction and guidance from a person who's a real user of the policies that the state imposes on the business sector.

As well as being the President of HOPE, you all know that I helped to found an organization called HOPE, which stands for Hispanas Organized for Political Equality, and there I felt that I wanted to restore and increase and expand the opportunities for consumers. So, I think that I bring the multitude of perspectives that come from the business and the consumer standpoint.

Again I want to emphasize I do bring 18 years of management experience, working through Westinghouse, 7-Up, Blue Cross, and the community involvement work that I've done through the California Endowment, HOPE, United Way, a myriad of organizations that I've served on.

But I'm particularly impressed that I have received the confidence of the Governor of this administration when he asked me to serve in this position. You know that it is positioned this year to manage a budget around \$10 billion and

manage over 40,000 employees. To that end, we think that we're aptly prepared, and we think that we're going to bring a new vision to the Agency, and look forward to working with all of the Members here before me today, including the others in the rest of the houses.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Questions, Members? Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Ms. Sweet, welcome.

It's a constant struggle for us in California to do what we can to make our state as competitive as possible. A few years ago we were really losing the battle, and losing lots of jobs to other states like Nevada, Arizona, Texas, et cetera. We took some steps that did help to make California more competitive, but I fear that maybe things might start to go in the other direction again.

What steps can you take, or what policies can you fight for to try to make it easier to expand or locate businesses in California?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: What an excellent question, and I'm delighted to have it.

I have to tell that at first blush, one of the things that I felt was essential that I begin to do is to build a constant open line of communication between the Secretary of Trade and Commerce and our Agency. To that end, we traveled, as you may have heard, to Mexico together. And we found that there was a real synergy that was created in that Secretary Lon Hatamiya was able to talk to the businesses about the

opportunities and the availabilities here in California. And I was able to understand what the real barriers were for those businesses who had not come to California, or who had left California, and be able to address the efficiencies that we might be able to install for the oversight responsibilities that we bear with the private sector.

Let me just share another point on that that I thought you might be interested in hearing, and that is, there is a task that I was given that was not made public, but it's one that I take as seriously, and that is that the Governor asked me to work with Secretary Adams of the Consumer Services Agency to examine ways that we can streamline government, to examine innovations, and to install a system that would be more friendly in ways that would encourage companies to come to us, and not be overburdened by a complex labyrinth of regulations.

So, I think that you're going to see some nice thinking coming out of our agencies, that we will be able to bring to the rest of government, and again, to the end that you've identified as being so crucial.

SENATOR LEWIS: Switching topics all together, what are your thoughts, what have you learned so far about the whole controversy related to the Bay Bridge?

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Wait. Pardon me.

SENATOR POLANCO: On that note, Mr. Chairman, with all due respect.

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: Is there a controversy?

[Laughter.]

SENATOR LEWIS: What are your thoughts about the

trade-off in terms of redesign for aesthetic purposes, or for relocation of the exact route for other reasons relative to something, costs that are going to be lost, maybe? Have you given some thought about what are price are you willing to pay to accommodate those that want that kind of a change?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: Sure. I, again, appreciate the question. And just again to your earlier question, let me say that sometime ago, the battle was taken on. And that is that the regions should determine what their plans are. To that end, we understand that 75 percent of the funds now go to the regions. And while we have a role in examining the ways that we use our ITIP funds, the Interstate funds, we are allowing the local regions to make their policies.

Caltrans has no policy position. We're allowing local regions make their own, take their own positions on the way they want to go.

As it relates to aesthetic challenges, I do believe we need to bring beauty to projects, by the way. I don't know they have to always cost more. I think we can be more creative. And so, to that end, I've challenged Caltrans and Director Medina to examine ways.

You know, this is California, and I know that you appreciate when you travel throughout Europe and throughout the rest of the world, that it's a beautiful experience to travel through roads and to see historical buildings. They are an attraction.

I think we have to examine ways that we can make our roads, our walls, more beautiful, and see if there's ways

that we can do it efficiently without adding cost.

SENATOR LEWIS: Well, if there are cost overruns, who will ultimately bear the costs?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: Again, I would have to examine. I think each case has to be taken on an individual basis.

But I don't think that always when we talk about adding aesthetic value that there are increased costs. If there are, you have to see -- you know, you have to take each case as it is and just see what value it really adds to the community.

SENATOR LEWIS: I've heard it said that if the project is delayed as much as a couple of years, the costs could go up anywhere from 50 to 100 million dollars.

Does that come out of the whole state highway project?

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Orange County flood subvention.

[Laughter.]

SENATOR LEWIS: That's already been taken care of.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: If I could, the bill that set up the funding mechanism, if you're talking about the Bay Bridge, that increased the tolls two dollars or an extra dollar on all of the Bay Area bridges, I think that legislation itself said, if in fact there were cost overruns -- and I'm not sure how that's defined -- that they would have to come back to the Legislature to figure whether we would continue to augment the tolls, or wherever it comes from.

I do not believe it could be an administrative

decision. I had somebody to the staff check that out. That's 1 my thoughts.

We would have to decide whether to extend the tolls, whether to do something else, or whether to let the bridge fall. But it wouldn't be, I don't think, Senator, an administrative decision.

SENATOR LEWIS: Okay.

Last area of interest for me, what's your position on whether or not the cost of Hawkins vacancy de-control, for rent control purposes, the measure should be repealed? What is your position on whether or not there should be a statewide mobile home rent control?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: I have to share with you that housing is an area that is very important to the Governor, to the point that he announced that we would be charged with chairing a Housing Task Force. So, we have not formulated any preliminary thoughts on any specific given position.

But we will be pulling together with Phil Angelides and with Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamonte a brain trust and a wonderful group of people who will be guiding us through many of the complex issues around housing.

> SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca, then Senator

SENATOR BACA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Maria, could you please tell us what experience you've had in dealing with diversity, and what commitments will you make in either promoting a diverse workforce through your

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Hughes.

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Agency, since you have a big responsibility?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: We do. You know, Senator, that one of the assignments that I had on a volunteer basis was working with the federal government on the Federal Glass Ceiling Commission. We found that there are many artificial barriers to helping women and minorities get to the top levels of private sector and government. We found that those barriers come in different ways. One, of course, is just the differential barrier. There's some just old vanilla prejudice that exists out there.

And then the second piece is the supply barrier, what we do with our academic institutions to make certain that the readiness of our workforce exists.

And third, that we break down any artificial barriers that exist in the hiring institutions. And so, I believe in performance-based hiring. And that is where we actually examine the real task and not put artificial requirements in people's qualifications, if you will, so that they can indeed, if they can do the job, and they've done it before in other places, why can't we bring them in and not build artificial standards and requirements to bringing people in.

So, I hope to employ some of those strategies.

We are, of course, casting a wide, wide net throughout our

Agency to make certain that we are pulling in geographic and all

the different diversities that exist in our great state.

Also, we are going to be working with small businesses on procurement opportunities and making certain there, too, that we have mentoring opportunities that will allow

all people in small, medium businesses to have an opportunity to be mentored by some of the larger businesses, to make certain that they get an opportunity to grow and to learn, and to help this economy to move forward.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

I have another question. The need for greater support for housing, in the past few years, very few initiatives have been taken to provide affordable housing for California. What plans do you have to help millions of Californians who need affordable housing?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: Again, I'm grateful for the question, because that is something that I come in with a passion for, Senator.

I have to tell you that personally, as I see it, we have four huge opportunities. One, of course, is home ownership. We rank, I think, the third lowest in the nation in terms of home ownership rate, and some of the reasons are obvious: land values are steep here. But then there's also been pent up funds in different resources that we think ought to be unleashed.

And so, home ownership will be a big program for us.

A second opportunity is the farmworker community, California's agricultural community, and I think we have to address that group.

In our urban communities, we have the plight of the homeless, and I think we have work with the federal government to see what opportunities we can develop in a

synergistic way to make certain that we address that piece.

And lastly, and just as important is, we want to work with the private sector to encourage building, and we want to work with them to really unleash opportunities there to make certain that we are doing everything that we can in the urban and suburban areas to grow the housing stock.

SENATOR BACA: One final question. I don't know if you've had an opportunity to look at it, but there's been studies that have been done by the University of North Carolina that pertain to the overhead costs.

Have you had an opportunity to look at that?

Apparently, it says that California has spent an excessive amount of dollars on administrative costs versus in some of the other areas.

I don't know if you've had an opportunity, but please look at That as well.

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: Senator, I had heard about that early on as I stepped into my position. It was of concern to me.

I have met with Caltrans on this subject. Now, we will be taking into consideration the different variances that were really not as thoroughly examined in that report. And that is that California highways are much more complex. So, I'm trying to examine whether or not it's an apple-to-apple comparison. What I mean by that is that many highways in other states are one-lane, two-lane, and ours are three, four, five, and six lane freeways, and even wider in certain areas. So clearly, we have a more complex system.

I just am trying to examine what the real
comparisons were. And if we are deficient, we will look at what
the cultural problems are within the Department, and how can we

remedy them to make certain that we're more effective.

We have to make certain that project delivery is an imperative. And so, what we want to do is make certain that we are using talent in a way that gets us to that end.

There's some challenges at different levels.

Some of them are with the local regions. Now that we have, as I stated earlier, allocated 75 percent of the resources to the local regions, some of the challenge is that the regions were not in all places in the state adequately prepared to assume that large responsibility. So, we're examining ways that we can mentor with the regions to also make certain that the local regions are meeting their deadlines.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Madame Secretary, how do you feel about the Governor's moving the regulation of the HMOs out of the Department of Corporations, and how do you think it will work? Will it be better or worse for the HMOs?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: Excellent question. I have to share with you that this is an area that gave me some pause, because again, I think every one of us in this room probably has a personal anecdotal comment to make about their experience with their HMO. So, we all have, if you will, some expertise around this issue.

I care about that very much, Senator. And I must

tell you that the Governor gave us three very important bases to work from. One is to restore the physician's primacy. Secondly is to allow the consumer, the actual patient, to have a second independent review. And third is to make certain that we hold those accountable for their decisions.

On that point, I feel that it is an axiom. It is a super important point for us to make certain that we have an independent focus on health care. So, I was delighted to hear that the Governor made this a priority. It was something that he and I discussed at length during my interview. And I was delighted that he made such a strong commitment.

I support the commitment and feel that if we have an independent department that is solely focused on health managed care, that we will be able to give it the kind of attention that it deserves. And so, I was very supportive, and it was one of the attractive points in our interview.

SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you.

I'd like to move the nomination.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: How about I get a shot here.

That would be an independent department under Health and Human Services? Never mind.

There's a couple questions. You probably haven't had a chance to deal with this, but there's been a long time controversy in the state dealing with whether or not plastic pipes create a toxic and potential, I guess with a small "p" or big "P", poison problem to the people that are drinking the fluid that runs through them. And there's been controversy back and forth.

There was a quick study done by the Wilson administration. There was then a lawsuit. Then both parties agreed to delay the trial until basically the beginning of next year, that would give time for this administration and the Legislature an opportunity to look into it.

I wouldn't ask you to respond now, except to commit to have somebody on your staff look into the past history of this and maybe meet with those on both sides of the issue so You can get up to date, and we can have the benefit of your counsel on that.

On the issue of homelessness, I don't think we can wait for the federal government. I am not sure what we can do, but I would strongly hope that you and, you know, through the Governor, or the Governor through you, would create a task force on homelessness to see how we can deal with the issue.

You know, you've got the problems of those who lived somewhere last week, lost their job, missed a rent payment; they're living in their car or out in the street.

You have those that have been unemployed for quite awhile and are out on the street, or those who were veterans.

Those that are still floating around from the closure of the mental hospitals back in the '70s.

And then you have people that, even when I was growing up, there were always some that were literally out on the street.

I think we have to find some way incrementally to do things. I don't know what they are. Some people think that

having some form of dormitories is demeaning because people don't have privacy. It's not for me to say, but having lived in college dorms and Army barracks beat the hell out of being outdoors in the rain and snow.

I would just hope that you could put together a task force with a variety of groups -- business people, homeless advocates, nonprofit groups, church groups -- to see what we can do. Because it affects everybody.

In our city, no one likes to see the homeless by Civic Center, so we moved them out of there. Then they're in my mother's neighborhood; she doesn't want to see them, so they move them to the park. People don't want to see them in the park, and it's a round table. Unless they can figure out a way to ship them all to the Farralon Islands, the citizenry would not be happy. That's not the solution because the sea gulls out there could possibly become unhappy.

So, I would hope that would really be a top priority because it affects everybody whether they're homeless or not because no one likes to see it, either because they don't like the human tragedy, or because they're just personally offended by the sight.

But it's something that we have to address, and we're not going to solve it totally. I don't think we can wait for the feds, but if we come up with some innovative programs, I think there might be funding there.

Lastly, Senator Alarcon and I are proposing a housing bond in an amount that maybe too large for what the Governor's thinking. We're working with the builders, the

first-time home ownership, and use of what they call the so-called silent second that would help eliminate the down payment problem, that more people can afford the mortgage but can't afford the down payment, so they're stuck. Moneys to go for senior citizen and disabled housing, which we find is very popular because very few seniors and disabled get involved as perpetrators of gangs and drive-by shootings. Code enforcement in local communities.

We will get you this package as it works out, but a variety of groups, from the do-gooder groups to the people who make money building homes, are very supportive of this. I would hope that the Governor, after you get a chance to look at it, would do it.

I would ask first of all, why don't you introduce members of your family here?

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: I have to tell you that my children are in school, and so I just thought it would not be a good example to pull them out.

[Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN BURTON: It's all right with us. The Governor would yank your confirmation, probably.

[Laughter.]

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: I did invite my husband,
Ray Sweet.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Witnesses in support: name, organization, and support.

MS. MINNEHAN: Yes, sir.

Christine Minnehan. It is our inestimable

pleasure to support the nomination of Maria Contreras-Sweet.
Western Center on Law and Poverty in full support.

Thank you.

MR. BROWN: Marc Brown, CRLA Foundation, one of the do-gooder groups in support.

MR. CARTER: Art Carter, California Pipe Trades
Council in support.

MR. SAYLES: Thomas Sayles, Semper Energy, former Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing in full support.

MR. SUSZKO: Chuck Suszko, Professional Engineers in California Government. Full support.

MR. READ: Mr. Chairman, Members, Aaron Read representing the California Association of Highway Patrolmen in full support.

SENATOR CALDERON: Senator Burton, Chuck Calderon, private citizen, urging your full support.

MR. GOTTLIEB: Mr. Chairman, Larry Gottlieb with the Kaufman and Broad Home Corporation.

As America's largest home builder, we have a keen interest in seeing positive policies, the kinds that you described, that Senator Baca inquired into. And we have full confidence that the Governor has found the person who can deliver those things.

MR. PERNELL: Mr. Chairman and Members, Robert
Pernell, representing the State Council of Laborers. We're in
full support.

MR. ARNOLD: Mr. Chairman, Bob Arnold, California

1	Credit Union League. As consumer representatives, we offer our
2	full support.
3	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Solis for a few
4	comments.
5	SENATOR SOLIS: Yes, just to say that I'm
6	delighted to be here to support the confirmation of Maria
7	Contreras-Sweet. I've known her for 15 years in her capacity i
8	the business community as well as someone who has led diversity
9	in the state through her own private and charitable efforts
.0	throughout the past years. I think she's a very good
.1	individual, well equipped to take on challenges to California.
.2	We're working with her and the administration
.3	already on some housing initiatives to provide support
.4	wrap-around services, so to speak, for welfare recipients.
.5	So, I urge her confirmation.
.6	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senators Hughes and
.7	Baca.
.8	Any opposition?
.9	Call the roll.
0	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.
1	SENATOR BACA: Aye.
2	SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.
23	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
4	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
.5	SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
6	SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.
27	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
8	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.

1 CHAIRMAN BURTON:

Senator.

SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero.

Aye.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations.

I was going to say when you came up, I wondered where your top hat was, you know, you're like a drum majorette. But after answering Senator Lewis' questions, you are a wonderful dancer, too.

## [Laughter.]

MS. CONTRERAS-SWEET: Thank you very much,

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Next is Secretary Lyons.

Senator Costa was going to be here to make an introduction. He's off making a speech.

I see Senator Peace, who will briefly introduce.

SENATOR PEACE: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, to me it's an opportunity today to consider a nominee for Agency Secretary position who is extraordinarily qualified and has assembled a very broad base of support. Governor Davis' nomination of Bill Lyons as Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture has been enthusiastically endorsed by every major agricultural association.

In addition, he's been endorsed by a bipartisan coalition of Valley Legislators and elected officials representing every level of government: local, state, and federal. These endorsements are based on Bill Lyons' record and reputation earned as a farmer, an agri-businessman, an elected official, and his life-long involvement in his community and state.

Since 1976, Bill has been an integral part of the business community as the General Manager of Mapes Ranch, which is a Central Valley family farming and ranching operation which consists of 6,000 acres and which has been in the Lyons family for 75 years.

During that same time, he has been the General Managing Partner of Lyons Investments, a diversified family and ranching partnership of approximately 3,000 acres, where he grows a variety of crops and owns and manages a 1700 pair cattle operation.

Bill Lyons has also served with distinction in a wide variety of appointed and elected offices. Since 1993, he served as Chairman of the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Services Agency, overseeing 200 employees and 32 offices, serving farmers and ranchers in 58 counties. From 1996 to 1998, he served as Director of the East Stanislaus Resource Conservation District. Since 1996, he served as Director of the Doctors Medical Center Board of Directors for the largest health care provider in Stanislaus County.

From 1989 to 1993, he served on the California Farm
Bureau Board of Directors. From 1984 to 1995, he served on the
Modesto Irrigation District Board of Directors. Most recently,
he was named Director of the Central Catholic High School Board
of Directors in Modesto.

He was an Outstanding Young Farmer many years ago, and in 1984 he was named Outstanding Young Man of the United States of America.

He has served and continues to serve with the

Salvation Army, United Way, YMCA, Boy Scouts of America, and other fund raising groups. He was President of the Stanislaus Alien Legalization for Agriculture in 1990, and Vice President of the Modesto Chamber of Commerce 1990-91.

He attended California State University at Chico. He is married, has four children. The Lyons family represent the best traditions of community service and commitment to California.

And he is also a long-time friend of those of us who toiled in the vineyards of the Legislature, from the Central Valley, from Southern California and elsewhere, known by various acronyms, but now serving in Congress and other places that I'll leave unstated.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Who wrote the speech? You or Condit?

SENATOR PEACE: Lynch.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Secretary Lyons.

MR. LYONS: Good morning, Chairman Burton,

Senators.

I appreciate the opportunity to speak before you today, this morning, regarding the confirmation of my appointment by Governor Davis as the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Ag.

As you have seen my resume, I have been actively involved in numerous business and community-related boards and, committees, most recently as the Chairman of the United States Department of Agricultural Farm Service Agency State Committee, which managed approximately 230 employees located in 32 offices

1 statewide, with a budget of over \$500 million in USDA programs.

I've spent the last 20 years married to my wonderful wife, Suzy, who happens to be here today, sitting behind me. And we've been blessed with four children: three boys, one girl, ages 12 to 18.

I'm honored by my appointment by Governor Davis as his Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture. I'm looking forward to working with all California's citizens on speaking solutions to the numerous issues facing California as we move into the next century.

In the recent past, the leadership in the Department's Executive Office received significant scrutiny from the Consumers Union and others over perceived conflicts of interest. I intend to strictly adhere to the requirements of the Fair Political Practices Act, the Department's in-house policies and regulations, and to the Department's recusal process. I will recuse myself from any and all interests that could be a conflict with my family's business.

In the area of the Department's programs, I believe that the Department can pursue further promotion of trade opportunities for California's agricultural products throughout the world. We can provide critical input towards negotiating non-tariff barriers that primarily include phytosanitary and sanitary barriers to our products. We can also improve our efforts to educate the industry on potential marketing opportunities.

The Department continues to play an important role in the enforcement of the state's food safety and quality

standards. I am proud of the voluntary efforts by industry in California to address food safety issues. Examples include the California Egg Quality Assurance Program and the Dairy Quality Assurance Plan.

However, I will be very focused on enforcement of laws and regulations that protect the public, especially pregnant women and children, from illnesses resulting from food borne pathogens in milk and dairy products and other food commodities.

As Senator Lewis is personally aware, the
Department is the state agency with responsibility for
preventing infestations of non-native weeds and insects in the
state. Invasive pests are not exclusively an agricultural
problem. The invasion of non-native weeds and insects has been
identified several times in the last few months as the largest
threat to survival of native species in the US, even larger than
encroachment on habitat by development. Red Imported Fire Ant
and Yellow Star Thistle are two examples of imported pests that
are negatively impacting our urban and rural communities.

I intend to ask the Department to step up efforts to review and improve our systems of detection, and to exclude non-native pests before they become established in our state.

As a former Chairman of the USDA's Farm Service
Agency State Committee, I am well aware of the dollars that
potentially could come to California from the Agency for
environmental, farm, farmworker, and rural housing programs. I
will work to see that California gets its fair share from those
funding resources.

As I stated in my letter to Chairman Burton, I'm especially proud of the broad base of support my appointment received from agriculture, from business, and environmental leaders.

Lewis.

I consider myself an able member of the

Governor's team who would represent his administration to the
agricultural community, the environmental community, and the
people of California with dignity, honesty, and respect. It
would be an honor to continue to serve this administration as
the Secretary of the California Department of Food and
Agriculture, and again, I thank you for your consideration.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca, then Senator

SENATOR BACA: Thank you, Bill.

As you know, the freeze that we had, many of the farmers have suffered some terrible losses as a result of the freeze.

What are you doing to help these workers at this point?

MR. LYONS: Senator, the third day on the job,
January 7th, I had really the unfortunate job of actually going
down to the freeze area -- Fresno, Tulare, the Kern County
area -- as we had over \$650 million of damage. As the Secretary
of the California Department of Food and Agriculture, it was my
responsibility to do that.

We have worked in concert with the Governor himself and with his other agencies, working with both the federal and our local officials. We're very proud of the fact

that we believe that we've addressed as many problems as we can down there in a record amount of time.

OES, Dallas Jones, which I believe was in front of your Committee several weeks ago, has been a leader, and we have had an excellent working relationship. I believe that we have responded in both a timely manner to a majority of the problems in that area.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Secretary, good to see you again.

There's been a lot of press attention recently about milk in the state of California. I understand that we have the highest standards of milk in the entire nation, and that there's obviously some kind of a trade-off. On the one hand, having the higher quality; on the other hand, perhaps restricting competition from other state producers that would have to be forced to meet a higher standard than they are in their own home state.

Can you shed any light on that? What's your position on whether or not any standards should be relaxed at all?

MR. LYONS: I believe, Senator, that we should be proud of the fact that we have the highest standard of milk in the nation. I think it's a responsibility of my agency to ensure that it's one of the highest and it is the highest standard of milk within the nation.

As you recently probably have seen, we've actually -- the Department instituted a 50 cent per gallon

reduction at farm gate level. Hopefully, that'll be carried through to the consumers.

that?

But it is a consumer issue. Just recently, I asked my Department to actually do a telephone survey within the Sacramento area. You can buy a gallon of milk anywhere from \$2.60 to \$3.60 at the retail level.

Milk is a commodity that I believe is extremely important for especially our young children. I believe that we should keep the high standard, a standard that's well known throughout the nation.

SENATOR LEWIS: Forgive me, I don't have a lot of ag. in my district, but is there some kind of a law on the book that prohibits retailers from using milk as a loss leader?

MR. LYONS: Yes.

SENATOR LEWIS: What's the justification for

MR. LYONS: Senator, I'm not able to answer that question.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I can. Do you want me to take it on?

SENATOR LEWIS: Farmer John, go ahead.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Swing vote on the milk bill 30 years ago.

One of the theories that's been advanced, and it's been on the books for a long time, why you can't sell milk below the cost of the milk would be to stop the big chains from using milk as a loss leader, bringing people in, having an adverse effect on either smaller stores or mom-and-pop stores

because it's such a basic commodity that they feel it could have an adverse impact on a smaller grocery stores, the mom-and-pop type stores from doing business.

secrets now.

That's a theory at least that I got the first time I looked at it, which was back in the '60s, and there may have been other things.

But really it's a prohibition of selling it below the cost of selling it, so to use it as a loss leader.

SENATOR LEWIS: Sounds like an interesting protectionist theory.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Well, it depends on how many mom-and-pop stores you've got in your district.

SENATOR BACA: I've got all the cattle in my district, 350,000.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: And they all voted for you.

SENATOR LEWIS: Don't be telling those trade

We recently heard from the Department of Industrial Relations relative to they're still trying to flesh out what they ultimately want to do on the eight-hour day controversy. But I understand that agricultural workers have been exempt from those requirements in the past.

What's your thought on that?

MR. LYONS: Senator, I have to speak as coming from the agricultural industry. My relationship and my private role was, we had a great relationship with our workers and our laborers.

I don't have a philosophy or a policy on that.

At this time I feel uncomfortable in addressing that particular issue.

SENATOR LEWIS: Fair enough.

SENATOR BACA: Move the nomination.

SENATOR LEWIS: We'll recognize the motion, but we'll hold the vote for a minute.

Lastly, as you know, I've been concerned about what you've already mention, and that's the outbreak that we have in Orange County and a couple of other adjoining counties with the Red Imported Fire Ant.

The Department originally was going to be forthcoming with their action plan in mid or late February, I think it was.

can you give us your most recent up-to-date explanation of where that stands, and also maybe a little bit of up-to-date information on what's going on in terms of what you found recently about the depth of the problem?

MR. LYONS: Senator, that is an area I feel fairly comfortable with to address. It is serious concern. In fact, just last Saturday, I was down in Orange County to review it personally myself. It's an area that the Department is working diligently on, especially with a number of other state agencies, also with a number of the local stakeholders and with the environmental communities.

We've had, I believe, two public sessions that we've attended down in Orange County. We are continuing to review and modify our draft plan, and we hope to be able to deliver that plan within the next several weeks on what our

thoughts are on how we should eradicate/control this particular pest.

SENATOR LEWIS: Unfortunately, it's starting to seem that the several weeks keep kind of dragging on to be several more weeks, and I'm starting to get a little bit anxious.

MR. LYONS: Senator, I can assure you that I think it was extremely important for me to be down there and to actually see it first-hand. And I made the decision to go down there. I actually took my under-secretary with me to review it first-hand. And I'm confident, I'm confident, that we're going to have a plan that's going to address some of the local issues.

SENATOR LEWIS: As you know, I'm carrying legislation that would appropriate additional moneys for the Department to help out with your plans on eradication.

I appreciate the fact that some of your staff was at the policy committee hearing, but I hope you help us expedite that legislation through the legislative process.

I'm getting increasingly nervous that we're getting close to the point of no return, where eradication will no longer be an option in Orange County unless we move quickly.

MR. LYONS: Senator, I can assure you that this particular issue is one of my primary issues. I deal with this every day. I'm in contact with my staff. My staff is in contact with a number of local agencies.

It is a serious problem, and we plan to deal with it.

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Baca made a motion,

Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I would suggest, and I don't know whether it should be inter-agency or just Ag. alone, but we've got, I think, three deals going on milk right now.

One is dealing with the below cost. One is dealing with milk imports, so to speak. And one is, I think, dealing -- although I haven't seen it -- maybe with some modifications of the Milk Pooling Act.

I think all three of those bills, although they're not necessarily interrelated, I think they're all going to have a ripple effect on the industry as a whole, and one could or could not lead to another.

I would hope that the Department would, as soon as you get either your feet wet or dry, put together a task force to review this, because people will wonder, you know, why can't milk be used as a loss leader. Is it a protection for mom-and-pop stores or is it doing whatever it is.

I think the most interesting thing is that it's clear the container damn near costs more than the milk. You know, you buy a quart of milk, it's going to cost you about 70 percent of what a half-gallon's going to cost you, which again costs well over 50 percent, or close, over what a gallon costs you. There's more money, and maybe if we get them in the two-and-a-halfs, like we used to do with ice cream, it'd come even cheaper.

But, take a look at the pricing mechanism. Take a look at the health standards issue, and take a look at really

the effects of the Milk Pooling Act, because it's all coming back into focus.

And I think the fact that more and more of us represent urban-suburban districts, I've got a handful of dairy men in the district I represent, but nothing like Senator Costa, or Baca, and Poochigian, or some of the others, but I think it's something to be looked at, so that if we do act in this area, we act realizing what the consequences will be. And I don't necessarily mean they're going to be bad, but what the consequences or the effects of our action are going to be.

Because we have, I think, in the Legislature now, except some people from ag. districts who are, like Jimmy and I don't know who else that maybe have relationship with dairy farming, and myself, because I happened to be on the Ag.

Committee years ago when a lot of this stuff happened, nobody's got a concept of the history or the why of it.

I think it's very important for the Department or the Agency to review these programs, to take a look so that if the Legislature decides to do something, yeah, milk will be three cents a gallon less, and the effect of it's going to be something over here, so we know the total effects. I think that's something I would strongly suggest.

MR. LYONS: Thank you, Senator, for those comments. I'll definitely take those suggestions back to my Department.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Costa wanted to make some comments. We'll ask for people to just come up and announce their support and opposition, if any, then we'll go to

a vote.

SENATOR COSTA: Thank you very much, Senator Burton, Chairman and Members of the Rules Committee.

I do want to add my support to Secretary Bill
Lyons. I think his background and experience speaks well for
itself. I think he's an excellent appointment as the Secretary
of the Department of Food and Agriculture in California.

And I think the Chairman's comments as they relate to a host of issues involving California agriculture are on point. We, a year-and-a-half ago, Chairman Cardoza and myself, held ten months of meetings with the milk industry.

And when the Act was created back when Senator
Burton was an Assembly Member back in the late '60s, early '70s,
a lot has changed over that 25-28 year period. And I think it's
appropriate that the Department take look at that with all the
various interested parties in this state and make some
recommendations as to whether or not changes should be done.

I think the policy committee's going to do likewise.

There are other issues that he's involved with: from trade, to the ability to protect our port of entries, to maintain the quality and the health quality standards of our agricultural products. I think that in a host of fields, he is already beginning to advise the Governor on the difficult challenges facing the California agricultural industry, and he has committed to work closely with Members of the Legislature, he has promised me, to ensure that we have a good working relationship, and I think that's important.

You

For all those reasons, I would urge your support 1 2 of this nomination. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, Senator. 3 Individuals in support, come up briefly, just identify yourself. 5 MR. CAMP: Mr. Chairman, Bill Camp, representing the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. We support Director Lyons. He's worked with us 8 in the citrus freeze, and we found him to be a good partner. 9 10 MS. MOSEKIAN: Good morning, Dee Dee Mosekian, representing the Women's Appointment Project CDFA Task Force. We 11 12 strongly support Bill Lyons' confirmation. In addition, I'm legal counsel to Congressman 13 Condit, and he is in Washington today, and would also like to 14 urge the confirmation. 15 16 Thank you. Kirstin Powers, Agricultural Council 17 MS. POWERS: 18 of California in support of the nomination. MS. NERA: Valerie Nera of the California Chamber 19 20 of Commerce in support of the nomination. MR. MACOLA: Mr. Chairman, Stephen Macola on 21 22 behalf of the California Emergency Food Link in support. 23 I might also add, I had the privilege of serving this body as the Staff Director to the Senate Ag. Committee for 24 20 years, and I recommend him personally without qualification. 25 MS. SCHMEICHEN: Kathy Schmeichen, National 26 27 Audubon Society in support.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I want to hear this one.

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sit down; I want to hear it all. 1 2 MR. TERRY: Good morning, Senator. Dan Terry, President of the California Professional Fire Fighters, and have 3 very little to do with the Department of Agriculture. 4 But I do -- Bill Lyons is a 20-year friend of 5 mine. Both myself -- I was ten years on the Board of 6 Supervisors of Stanislaus County when Bill was the head of the 7 8 Farm Bureau. He is a man of great integrity. I know him, his 9 10 wife, his entire family. You haven't lived until you've got a 11 Christmas card from the Lyons family. 12 So, I'm here to urge your support of Bill. 13 CHAIRMAN BURTON: I thought it was about his 14 concern for the Fire Ants. MS. ROSS: Karen Ross, California Association of 15 16 Winegrape Growers. 17 We're enthusiastic supporters of the Secretary's nomination. 18 19 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any opposition. 20 Moved by Senator Baca. Call the roll. 21 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. 22 SENATOR BACA: Aye. 23 SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes. SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. 24 SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. 25 26 SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. 27 SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS:

Ave.

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Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations. MR. LYONS: Thank you, Senator. [Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 10:25 A.M.]

## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of March, 1999.

EVELYN J. MIZAK Shorthand Reporter



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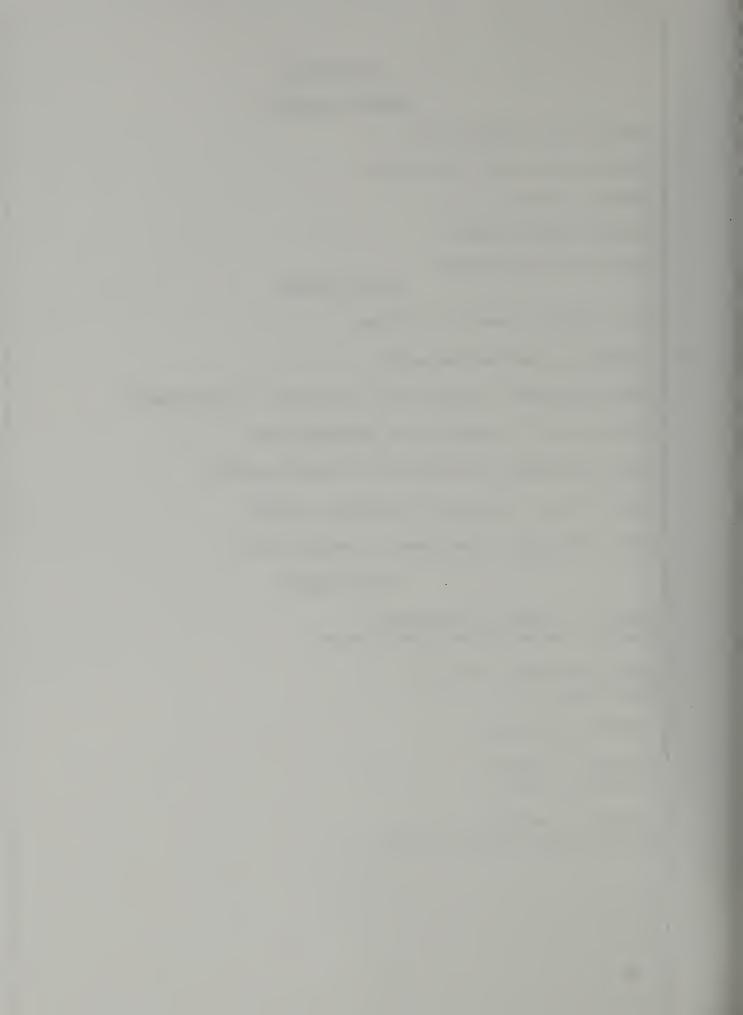
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2	MEMBERS PRESENT
3	SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair
4	SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair
5	SENATOR JOE BACA
6	SENATOR TERESA HUGHES
7	SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT
8	STAFF PRESENT
9	GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer
10	PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary
11	NETTIE SABELHAUS, Consultant on Governor's Appointments
12	WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS
13	FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES
14	
15	DAVID OROSCO, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT
16	MANNY HERNANDEZ, Consultant to SENATOR BACA
17	ALSO PRESENT
18	ROBERT E. BURTON, Commissioner
19	Workers' Compensation Appeals Board
20	TOM M. HANNIGAN, Director Water Resources
21	SENATOR JIM COSTA
22	
23	JACKSON R. GUALCO The Gualco Group
24	STEPHEN A. MACOLA
25	Moulton Niguel Water District
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27	

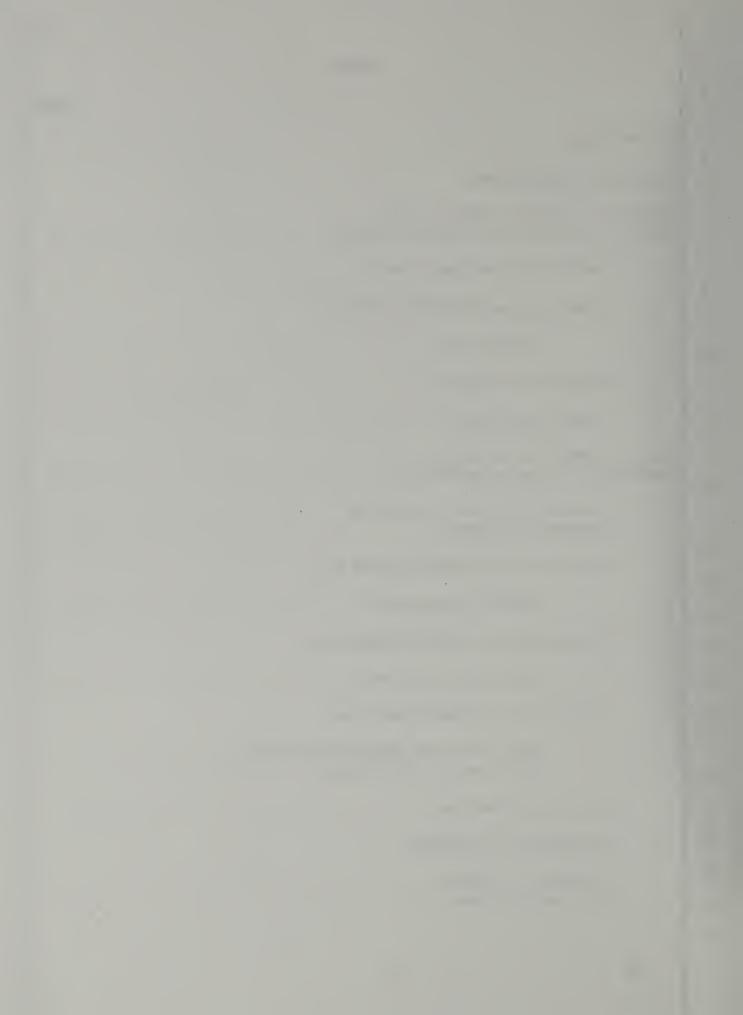
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**APPEARANCES** 

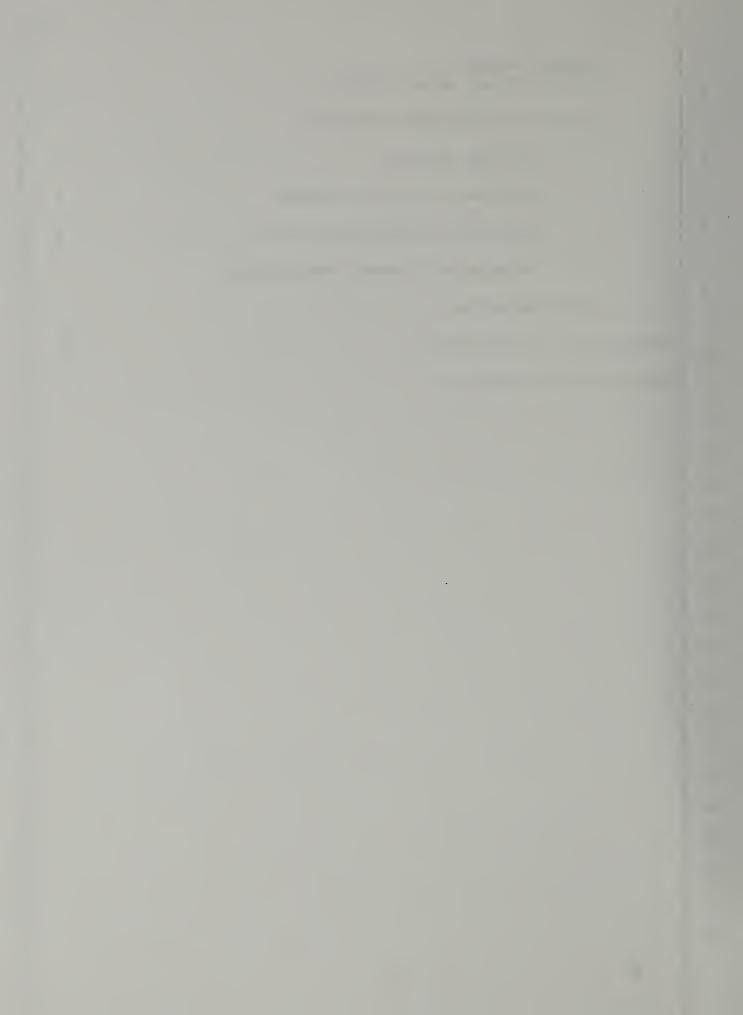


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CHAIRMAN BURTON: The first Governor's appointment is for the Workers' Comp. Appeals Board, Robert

MR. BURTON: Good morning. Thank you very much for inviting me here.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you want to open with your

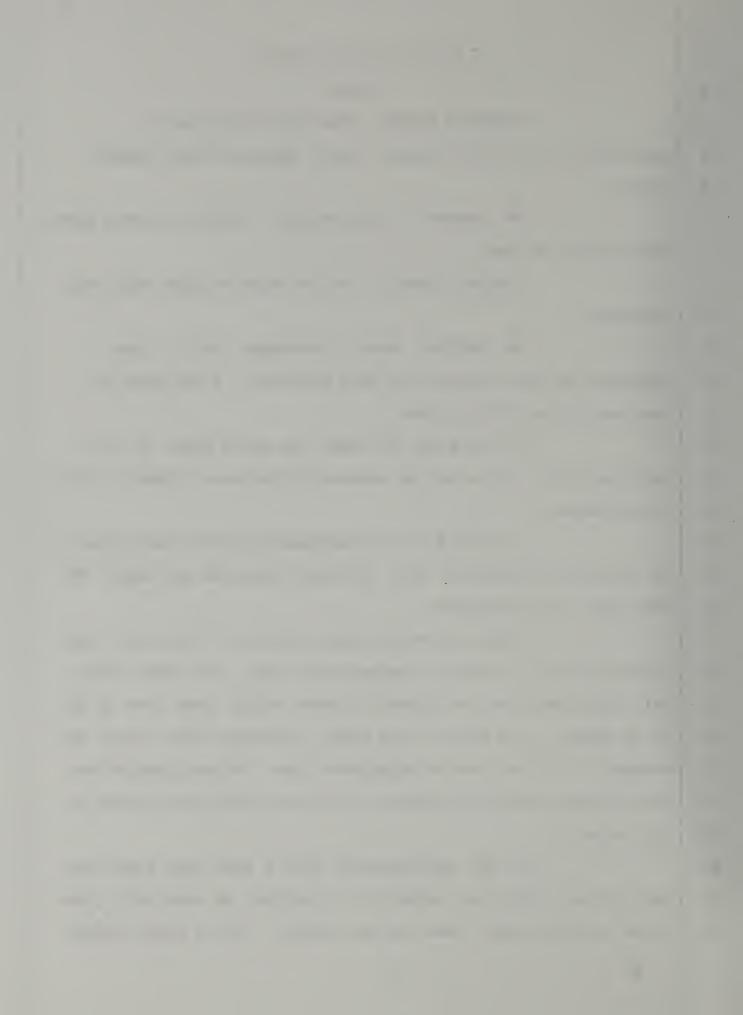
MR. BURTON: Make a statement, well, I was appointed by the Governor for this position. I had held it previously from 1979 to 1984.

As you know, or maybe you don't know, it is a judicial body. It is not an administrative one. There's a lot of confusion.

I noticed one of the questions that was given to me, general information, was: How many cases do you hear? We hear zero. We have paper.

After a case has been decided at the trial level by what we call a Workers Compensation Judge, and other folks call administrative law judges in other areas, they come up for us on appeal. One side or the other, sometimes both sides, are unhappy. It's our job to adjudicate them. We may change the whole thing, change the records. We are totally autonomous in this area.

We get approximately 6200 a year that come into the office. Owing to a shortfall in bodies, we have only three of us to handle that load for the moment. It's a seven-member



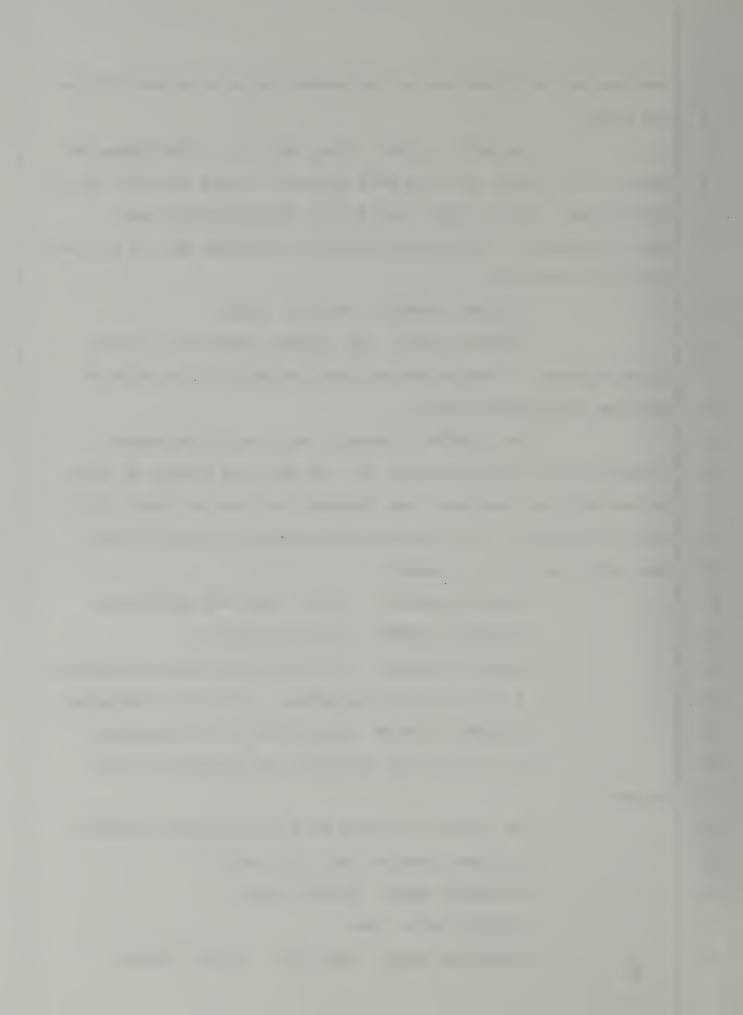
commission, and there are at the moment three of us who are on 1 the Board. 2 We have a time -- they call it a time frame for 3 The cases that are sent up have 60 days in which to be 4 adjudicated. After that, they die by administrative law; 5 6 nothing happens. Whatever the previous decision was is now the 7 permanent decision. 8 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis. 9 SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Burton, you have a heavy cross to bear. I was wondering, are you going to be able to 10 11 overcome your blood lines? 12 MR. BURTON: Actually sir, our Irish mother allowed as how that we can do it. We have the County of Cork, 13 14 and we have our problems, but lineage ain't one of them. It's 15 not one of them. We do not have the scotch in that it's not 16 that when you're not a bastard. 17 SENATOR KNIGHT: I don't have any questions. 18 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes. SENATOR HUGHES: I'd like to move the nomination. 19 I think this is harassment, and it's unnecessary. 20 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Opposition in the audience? 21 Do you want to introduce any members of your 22 present --23 MR. BURTON: Before me sits my younger brother. 24 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Call the roll. 25

SENATOR BACA: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.

Senator Baca.

SECRETARY WEBB:



1	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
2	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
3	SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
4	SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.
5	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
6	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.
7	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.
8	SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero.
9	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations.
10	MR. BURTON: Thank you very much.
11	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Keep this for your
12	MR. BURTON: Thank you for that very charming
13	curve ball.
14	CHAIRMAN BURTON: according to this, his
15	public service is Clinton Reilly for Mayor, Storm Jenkins for
16	Assembly, Milton Marks for Senate in 1967, Tom McClintock for
17	Senate 2000, and a Charter Member of the Quentin Kopp Fan Club.
18	MR. BURTON: Thank you very much.
19	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Costa.
20	SENATOR COSTA: Thank you very much.
21	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Mr. Director designate.
22	SENATOR COSTA: President Pro Tem, Members of the
23	Senate Rules Committee, I know brevity's in order.
24	I have the honor of introducing a person who
25	needs no introduction because he has served with us over the
26	years with fine distinction.
27	The Governor, I think, chose, and fittingly so,

to nominate Tom Hannigan, former Assembly Member, to the



Director of State Water Resources, Department of Water Resources, a very important position in the State of California, given not only the history of water in this state, but also the importance as the state grows to plan adequately for our environment, for the growing population, and to maintain our agriculture economy. It's a difficult task that involves complexity of issues, and this gentleman next to me has the ability to take that task head on. I think he will be a problem solver.

For all those reasons, I would urge your support.

It is my honor to introduce him. Again, he needs no
introduction, but it is again my honor as the Chairman of the
Senate Ag. and Water Committee.

This gentleman I got to sit next to as the Caucus Chairman when he was the Majority Leader for four-and-a-half years, and it's good to have him back. I hope you'll confirm his appointment as the Director of the State of California's Department of Water Resources.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Mr. Director.

MR. HANNIGAN: Thank you, Senator Costa. I appreciate those kinds words.

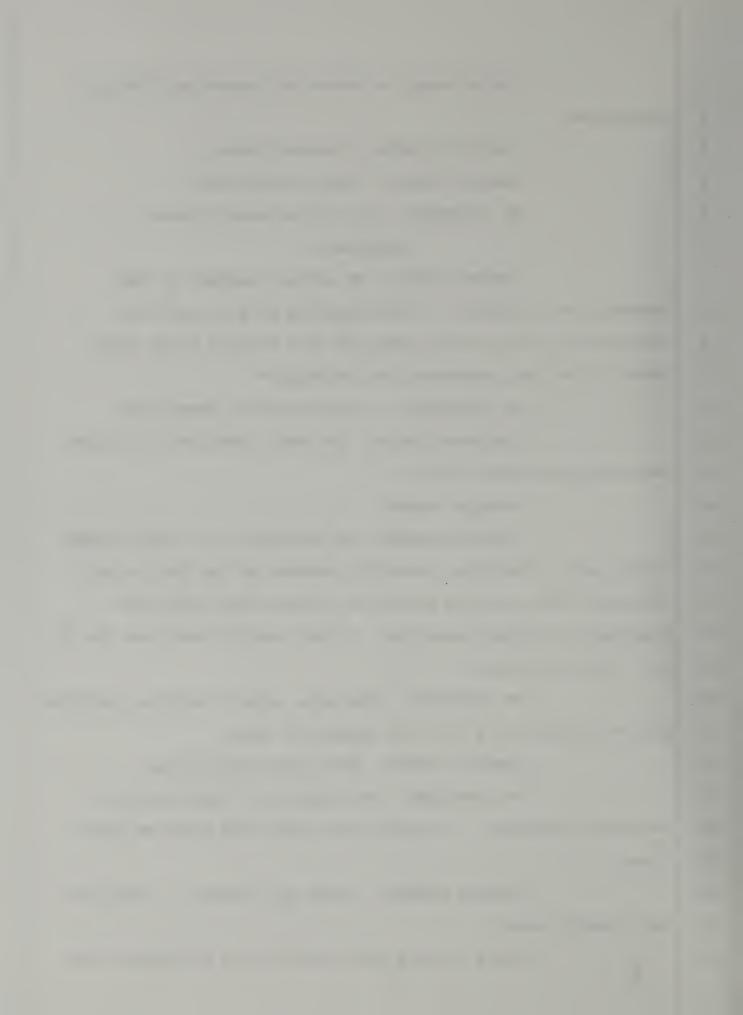
I, too, was appointed by the Governor to serve as the Director of the Department of Water Resources on the first of March. It's a challenge that I find exciting, and certainly a learning experience for me.

I have visited individually with each of you and spent is sometime discussing the Department, and where I hope to take it in the next few years.



I'd be happy to answer any questions that you 1 might have. 2 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis. 3 SENATOR LEWIS: Just one question. 4 MR. HANNIGAN: I'm not related to him. 5 6 [Laughter.] 7 SENATOR LEWIS: We served together in the Assembly for 11 years. I was wondering if you have any 8 9 recollection of how many times you ever uttered those words, 10 "Move to lay the amendments on the table." 11 MR. HANNIGAN: I lost count at some point. 12 CHAIRMAN BURTON: The real question is, did you 13 vote for pawn broker bill? 14 Senator Hughes. 15 SENATOR HUGHES: Mr. Hannigan, I'd like to know if you have a teaching credential because of the fact in my 16 17 interview with you, you taught me a great deal about the Department of Water Resources. I know exactly what your job is, 18 19 and I don't envy you. MR. HANNIGAN: You know, what I told you could be 20 21 put on the head of a pin with respect to water. SENATOR HUGHES: How complicated it is. 22 MR. HANNIGAN: The point is, I don't have a 23 teaching credential. I failed the C-BEST test three or four 24 times. 25 SENATOR HUGHES: I was just joking. I call it 26 27 the C-WORST anyway.

But I am very thrilled that you are going to be



with the Department.

MR. HANNIGAN: Thank you, Senator.

SENATOR HUGHES: I think this is one of our major resources that hasn't been handled totally properly, and we look forward to your assistance in this matter.

MR. HANNIGAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Tom, one of the questions that I have, as you're quite aware, the Department of Water Resources, one of the major responsibilities it has is with underground water.

Is the underground water adequately being monitored in California? What can be done in that area?

MR. HANNIGAN: Actually, my friend, Senator

Costa, authored legislation in the '80s that created a voluntary

groundwater management law. There are a number of water

districts, some of them combined, throughout the state who are

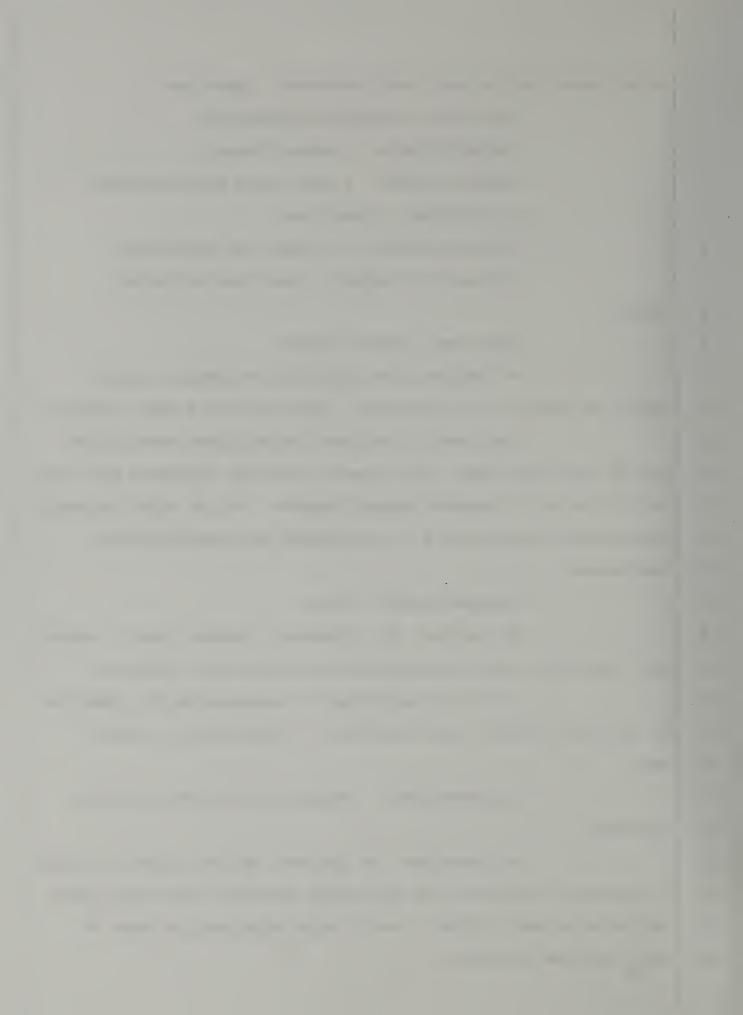
voluntarily managing their groundwater.

The Department has a process called Bulletin 118 which reviews groundwater management and makes recommendations to the Legislature. That bulletin has not been addressed since 1980. One of the things I hope to do in the next year or two is upgrade Bulletin 118 and bring to you some observations, maybe some recommendations with respect to groundwater management.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you, because that's an area that I'm very much concerned about. I know that in the Inland Empire, we have a lot of underground water. In some areas, it even surfaces up to the top in the postal offices in some of the



other areas, so I'm very much concerned. Thank you. 1 With that, I move the nomination. 2 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight. 3 SENATOR KNIGHT: I don't have any questions. 4 MR. HANNIGAN: Thank you. 5 6 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Is there any opposition? 7 Witnesses in support, just name and serial 8 number. 9 Thank you, Senator Costa. MR. GUALCO: Mr. Chairman and Members, Jack 10 Gualco on behalf of our business, agriculture and water clients. 11 Just want to say that Tom Hannigan's the right 12 13 guy at the right time. Our clients have been impressed with his 14 ability to pull disparate groups together, and we wish him every 15 success and recommend him to you without any qualification whatsoever. 16 17 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Next. MR. MACOLA: Mr. Chairman, Stephen Macola, Macola 18 19 and Associates, representing Moulton Niguel Water District. I have the privilege of recommending Mr. Hannigan 20 21 to this body without qualification. I wish both you and he well. 22 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Where are we in the CAL-FED 23 process? 24 MR. HANNIGAN: We are we? We are close to having 25 a preferred alternative on the street sometime later this month, 26 including a draft EIR/EIS. And I hope decisions are made on 27 that sometime by August. 28



1	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Then what happens?
2	MR. HANNIGAN: Then we start the next phase of
3	CAL-FED.
4	CHAIRMAN BURTON: If you're lucky, your term will
5	be finished before you have to?
6	MR. HANNIGAN: I'm very supportive of CAL-FED,
7	and many CAL-FED employees are using Department of Water
8	Resources slots.
9	But it is not totally under my control. It's a
10	process.
11	CHAIRMAN BURTON: What's our role in that? Do we
12	have to prove anything?
13	MR. HANNIGAN: Well, the state and the feds have
14	an equal responsibility.
15	CHAIRMAN BURTON: I'm talking legislative,
16	Legislature.
17	MR. HANNIGAN: You'll have one-half of
18	whatever is approved has to be approved by the Legislature and
19	has to be approved by the legislative body at the federal level.
20	CHAIRMAN BURTON: One other thing, and I think
21	that SOR put a question, here but I think events have overcome
22	the problem of PG&E on the hydro power divestiture. Does that
23	come under you?
24	MR. HANNIGAN: Yes, in a way. We have an
25	interest in that process. We've talked to PG&E we've talked to
26	the rural county group and others about what may evolve.
27	But it's conceivable that the Department of Water
28	Resources, on behalf of the state, could acquire all or most of



1	the PG&E assets at some point. That's a possibility.
2	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Are you familiar, there was ten
3	million in the May Revise?
4	MR. HANNIGAN: Right, for the integrated storage
5	investigation. It's a part of CAL-FED.
6	CHAIRMAN BURTON: There is five million looking
7	at sites reservoir?
8	MR. HANNIGAN: That's correct.
9	CHAIRMAN BURTON: We gave them ten million to
10	look at it last year.
11	MR. HANNIGAN: That's right. I saw a memo from
12	the Department that said that process could cost as much as 45
13	million dollars.
14	CHAIRMAN BURTON: To look at it?
15	MR. HANNIGAN: Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN BURTON: How do you get on that pad?
17	MR. HANNIGAN: I don't know.
18	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Where would we find out what
19	they did with the ten?
20	MR. HANNIGAN: I can have that information for
21	you, sure.
22	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Could you give it to Mary
23	Shallenberger?
24	MR. HANNIGAN: Sure. Just deliver it to Mary.
25	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Baca.
26	Secretary call the roll.
27	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.
28	SENATOR BACA: Aye.



1	SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.
2	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you want to introduce your
3	family?
4	MR. HANNIGAN: My family are all busy working.
5	Couldn't make it.
6	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Hughes.
7	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
8	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
9	SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
.0	SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.
.1	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
.2	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.
.3	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.
.4	SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero.
.5	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations.
.6	MR. HANNIGAN: I could introduce Nancy Fox, who
.7	was my first secretary in the building in 1978.
.8	[Thereupon this portion of the
.9	Senate Rules Committee hearing was
0	terminated at approximately 10:18 A.M.]
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I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

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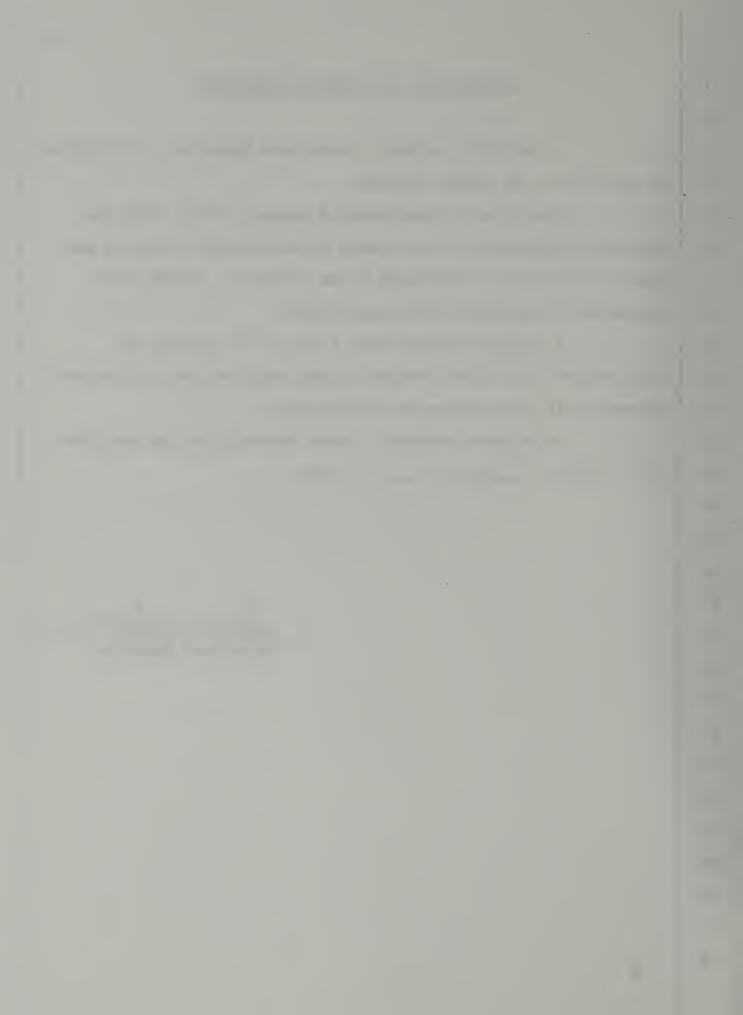
foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

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I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

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EVELYN J. MIZAK Shorthand Reporter





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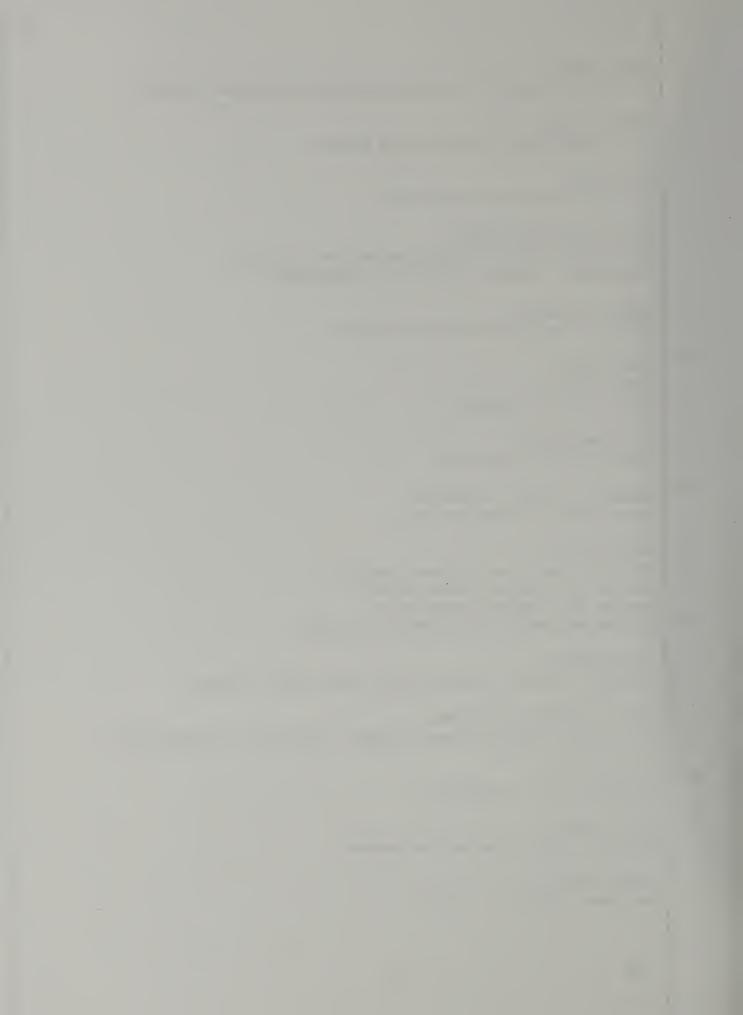
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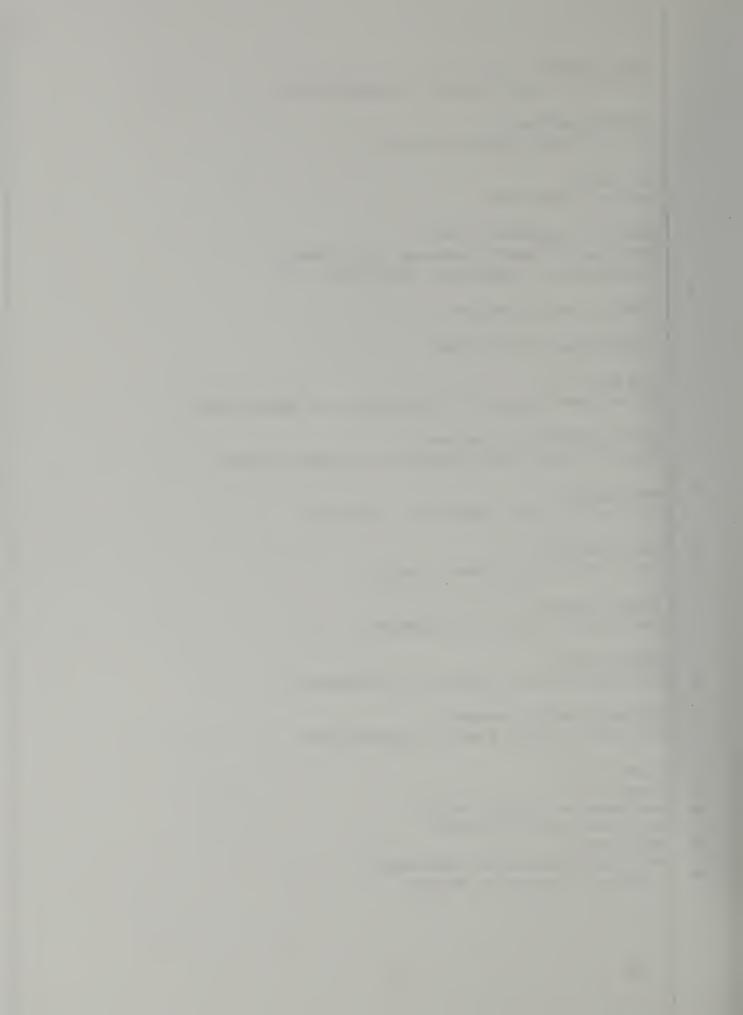
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3	SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair
4	SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair
5	SENATOR JOE BACA
6	SENATOR TERESA HUGHES
7 8	SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT  STAFF PRESENT
9	GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer
10	PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary
11	NETTIE SABELHAUS, Consultant on Governor's Appointments
12	WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS
13	FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES
14 15	CHRIS BURNS, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT
16	MANNY HERNANDEZ, Consultant to SENATOR BACA
17	ALSO PRESENT
18 19	C. HUGH FRIEDMAN, Member Air Resources Board
20	SENATOR DEDE ALPERT
21	ALAN C. LLOYD, Member Air Resources Board
22 23	SENATOR BYRON SHER
24	TOMMY ROSS Southern California Edison
25 26	SANDRA SPELLISCY Planning and Conservation League
27	



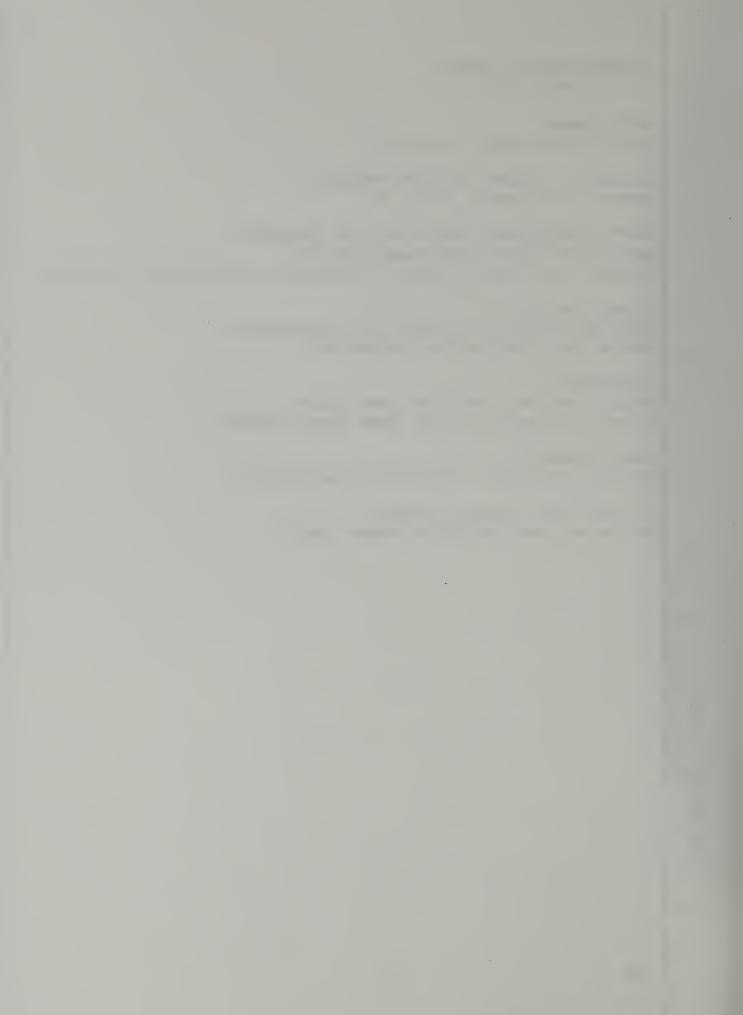
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    PETER WEINER
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    Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker
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    JOE CAVES
    Union of Concerned Scientists
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6
    JULIE MALINOWSKI-BALL
    California Electric Transportation Coalition
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    Independent Energy Producers Association
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    JANET HATHAWAY
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    Natural Resources Defense Council
10
    JOHN WHITE
    Sierra Club
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    ROBERT C. HIGHT, Director
    Department of Fish and Game
15
    PETE PRICE
16
    Natural Resources Defense Council
17
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18
    United Anglers of Southern California
19
    JACK GUALCO
    Various Industry, Agricultural and Water Clients
20
21
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    California Fish and Game Wardens' Protective Association
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    LYNN SADLER
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    Mountain Lion Foundation
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    JERRY MERAL
25
    Planning and Conservation League
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    JOHN McCALL
    National Audubon Society
27
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3	STEPHEN MACOLA Moulton Niguel Water District
4	JOE CAVES
5	Nature Conservancy
6	MARCY V. SAUNDERS, Chief
7	Division of Labor Standards Enforcement Department of Industrial Relations
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14	TOM RANKIN
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17	California Pipe Trades Council
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19	California Council of Laborers
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22	San Mateo County Board of Supervisors
23	BARRY BROAD Teamsters
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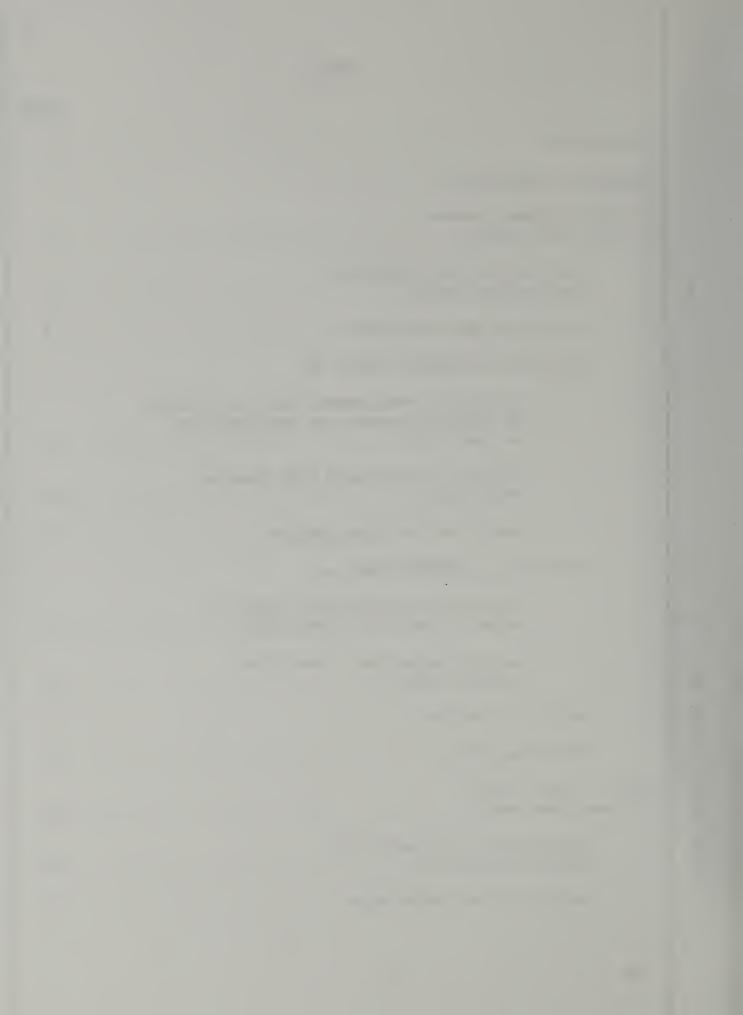


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11	ART CARTER State Sheet Metal Workers Association Western States Council of Sheet Metal Workers
13 14	EDDIE BERNACCHI National Electrical Contractors Association
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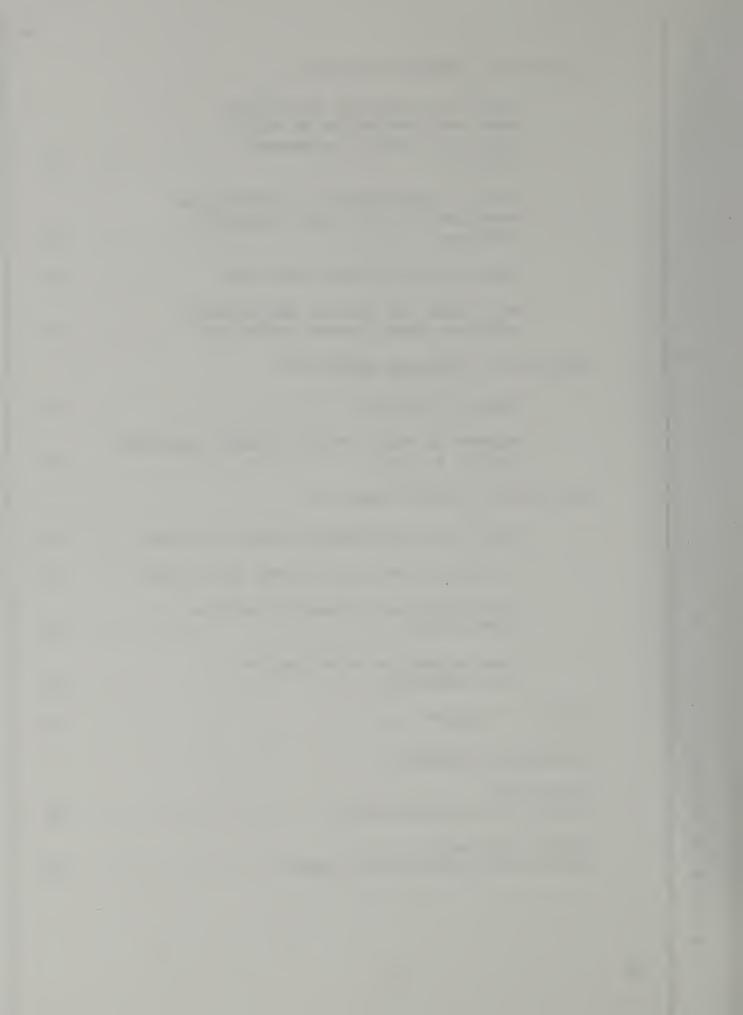


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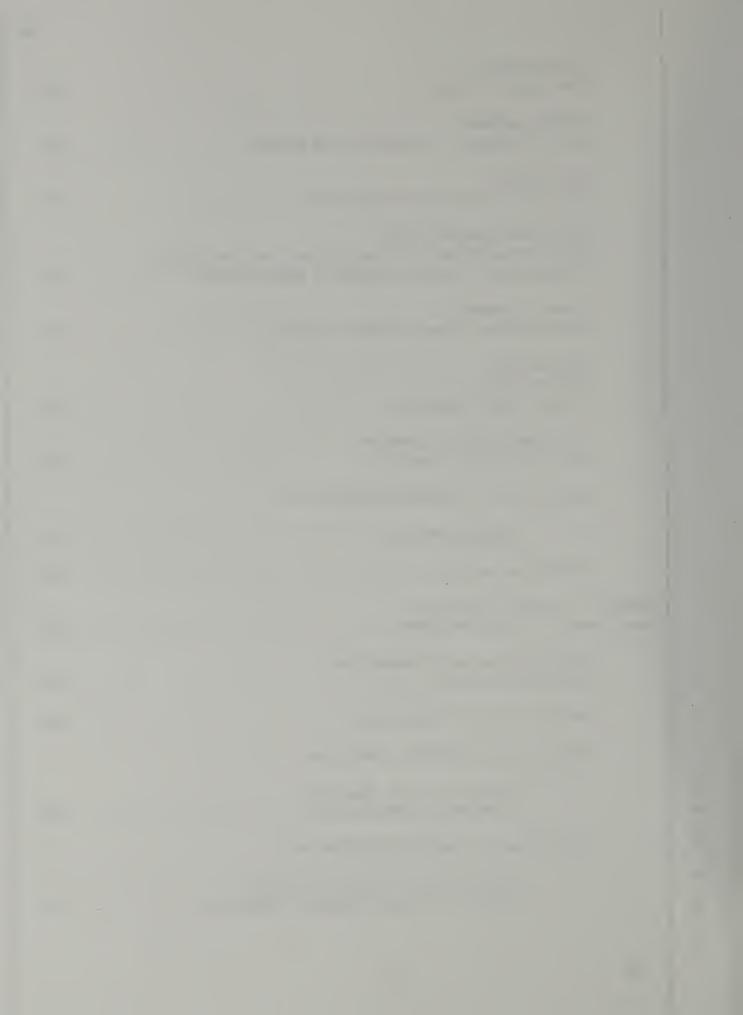
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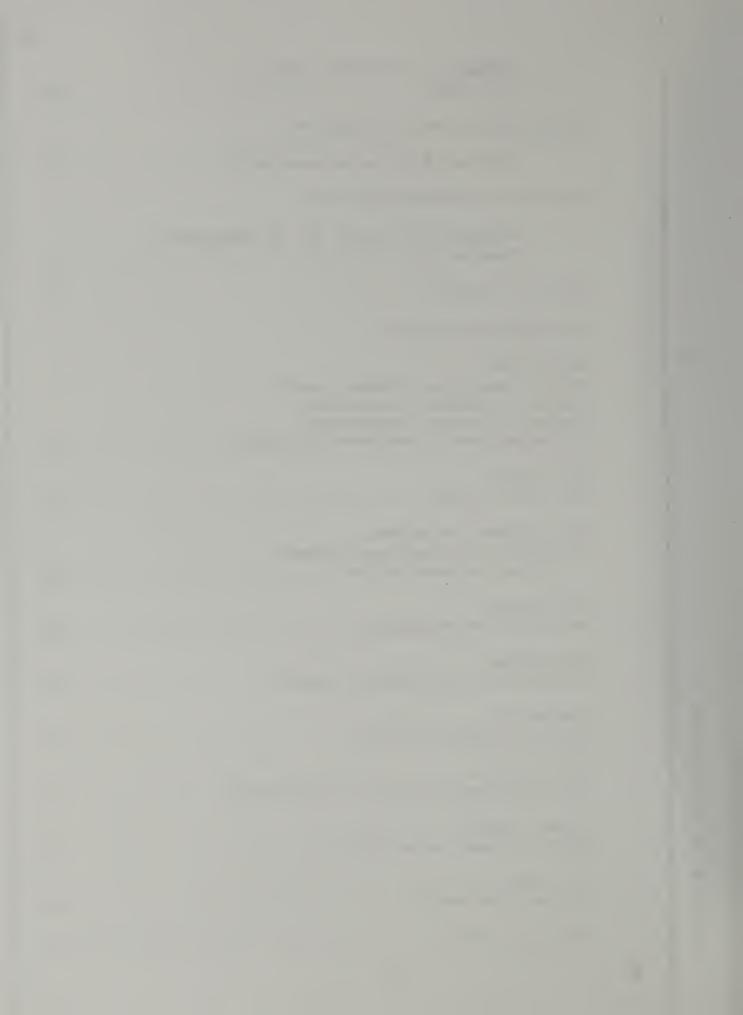
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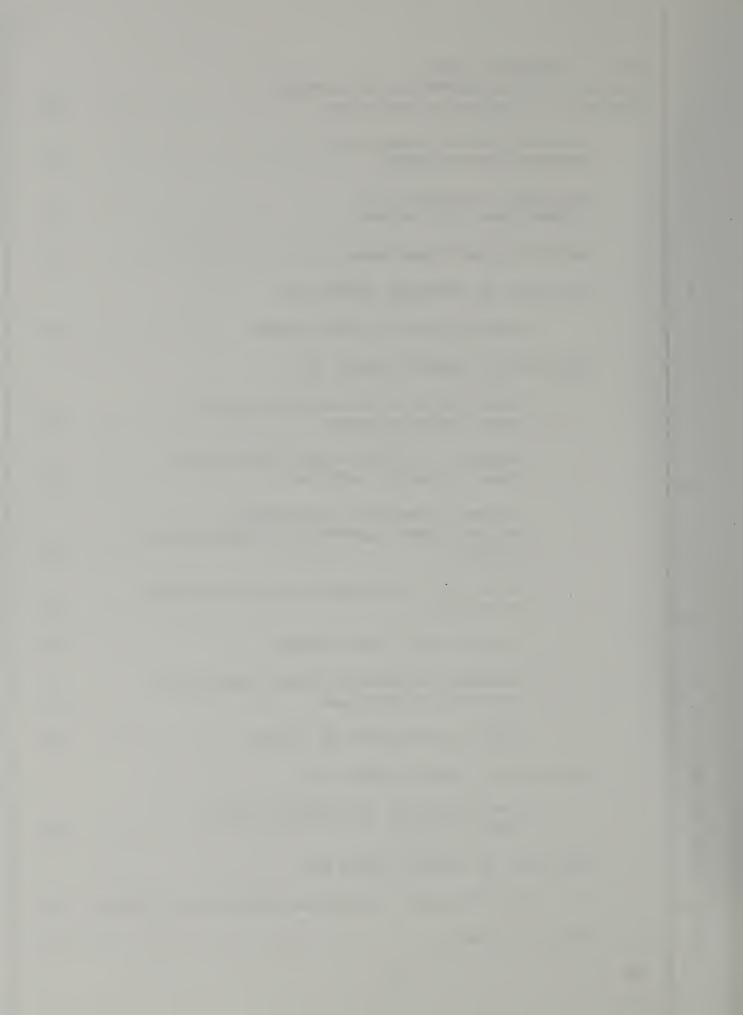
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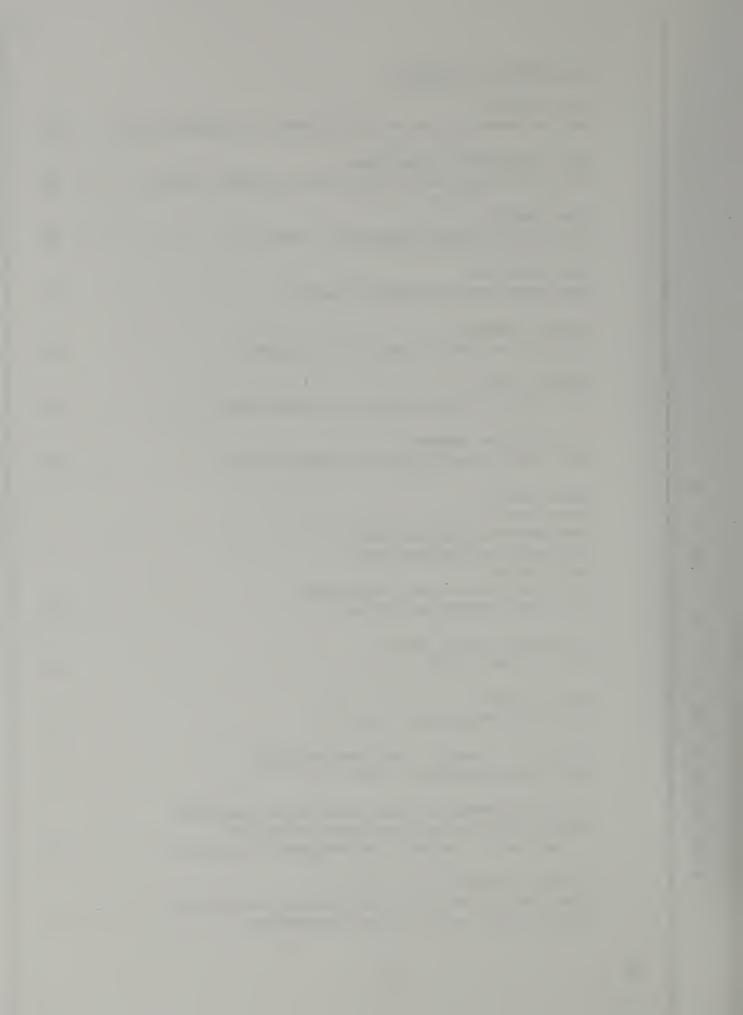
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CHAIRMAN BURTON: We have several gubernatorial appointees. Here first, C. Hugh Friedman, Member, State Air Resources Board.

Senator Alpert.

SENATOR ALPERT: Good morning.

I'm honored to be here to introduce one of my constituents, a person who has been a friend of mine for a number of years, a friend of my husband's, I think, for probably about 25 years.

Hugh has a marvelous professional background as a renowned attorney and as a law professor at USD. But I think even more important than his professional credentials is the fact that all of his adult life, he has been involved in public service. This isn't his first opportunity to serve, but everytime he has been called upon, he has come to serve. I think of his service particularly on the State Board of Education and the work that he did.

I was telling him one day that one of the reports that I read, I thought that many of the things they were saying in the '80s, if we'd the only taken heed and paid attention, we might not be in the problems that we have here in the '90s.

He is just an outstanding person, a very decent man, and a very talented man, a very bright man, and we would be very, very lucky to have him serve on the Air Resources Board.

And I'm just honored to be here today to introduce him to all of you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you very much, Senator Alpert. I count you among my true and good friends, and I really appreciate your taking the time in your busy schedule to introduce me to your colleagues.

Chairman Burton, Members, I'm pleased to appear before you today as you consider my confirmation to the Air Resources Board. As you know, Governor Davis appointed me to serve as one of the two public members of the Air Resources Board, and I consider it both a great privilege and a great responsibility to do so.

I'm committed fully, wholeheartedly to the Governor's environmental objectives, and I understand that the Air Resources Board's responsibility, first and foremost is to protect public health. I'm glad that I had the opportunity at my first meeting in April to vote on the continuation of the ARB's landmark Children's Health Study. And the issue of air pollution on growing children and on infants is terribly important, and we need to know a lot more about it in order to deal with it.

In terms of my own background, I am essentially an educator and a lawyer. I've been practicing, teaching, writing about, business law, particularly corporate law, for the past 40 years. And in my private practice over the many years, I have represented and guided clients and hope to educate them, small businesses and large, through a wide range of business regulations, and notably including environmental laws and regulations, and related processes. So, I am interested in

assuring fairness in the regulatory process.

And I also believe that education is the key to common ground. Once people see how and why their activities pollute the air, and once they understand why a certain environmental rule has been put into effect, how it relates to the air they and their families breathe, then I think the lion's share of resistance tends to fall away. Generally then people are willing to talk about how specifically we can together accomplish our common goal of a clean and healthful environment.

I found this to be particularly true when working with small businesses that are facing regulations sometimes for the first time. I've also found fair process in education to be keys to success in those prior undertakings, as Senator Alpert referred to when I had the privilege in the past of serving our state as member of the Automobile Accident Study Commission some years ago, appointed by then-Governor Reagan, later as Chair of the California Securities Regulatory Reform Commission, appointed by the administration of Governor Brown, and then as a Member and President of the California State Board of Education, and more recently as a Member of your own Senate Commission on Corporate Governance, Shareholder Rights and Securities
Transactions, chaired by Senator McCorquodale, and later by Senator Killea.

And as Chairman Lloyd indicated in his letter to the Committee, one of his goals, which I share wholeheartedly, is to continue to improve upon the Air Resources Board's small business assistance programs. I hope to contribute to that in some way.

I served on the President's most recent White House Conference on Small Business Commission which gave me a much better understanding of the problems that small business faces in meeting and satisfying regulations, and it's led to initiatives to reduce red tape and streamline government, many of those at the federal level, which you have already done here at the state level.

But there may always be room for additional improvement, and I'd like to focus, among other things, on financing aspects of pollution control to better assist business and others whose activities with good, sound, credible science, we determine are polluting, help them comply and comply soon.

As a public member, I believe I have an obligation, and I will honor it, to express the public's unwaivering commitment to clean and healthful air. I believe, though, that determining and identifying the sources of air pollution, we must do that based on very sound science. And I think it's got to be based on studies that are not highly controversial, or else we should go slow.

I also think that we should do this in partnership with those whose activities we identify as the sources of pollution, and we should try to find with them solutions which will mitigate or eliminate the problem that are the least damaging to legitimate activities.

On the other hand, we always have to set ambitious goals for ourselves and for the regulated community. For example, I don't believe we would have ever gotten the lead out of gasoline or out of paint without a strong push from

government and without some very sound science and public health information to back it up.

As a Member of Air Resources Board, I intend to keep learning. I intend to do my best to enhance the education of others as to the importance of our I endeavor, and I will at all times endeavor to maintain a even-handed, balanced approach.

I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you, and will try to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Good morning, Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Good morning, Senator.

SENATOR LEWIS: You mentioned the need to make sure that regulations are based on sound science. I certainly concur.

I was wondering, what do you think of the requirement in law relative to the ten percent of the vehicles in California by the year 2003 being low or no emission vehicles?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Do I think that's a practical, realistic goal?

I think it's a goal that is going to be reviewed technologically by the Board, as I understand it, next year, in the year 2000, to see where we are.

I think we ought to hold to that at this point without further information.

There are a lot of advances, wonderful technological advances that I'm just beginning to learn about.

The hybrid, the fuel cell; others that can extend battery life.

There are, indeed, studies going on that may suggest that there are various ways of extending battery life and addressing the problems that presently seem to blight the hope of the purely electric car.

SENATOR LEWIS: The South Coast Air Quality
Management District is once again thinking about expanding
certain parts of their ride sharing program. I guess they're
talking now about a mandatory ride sharing program to sporting
events, and those kind of activities.

What's your thought on that kind of a regulation?
What's your thought on mandatory ride sharing programs in
general?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, it's a congestion control device, but I don't believe mandates are the way to go, to be very frank about it. I think that it's always better if you can get voluntary ride sharing and car pooling, and provide the appropriate incentives and the proper education to educate the populace. I don't think that the mandates are appropriate.

SENATOR LEWIS: Last question. I see you've done some work for the San Diego Padres.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, I had the privilege of negotiating the National League franchise for San Diego in those early days.

SENATOR LEWIS: When's Tony Gwynn going to be healthy again?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I wish we knew.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Hugh, just a couple of questions.

In the air, I guess, research has been done that has found pollution to be high and concentrated, especially in low income and minority areas. The pollution arises from waste incinerators, chemical plants, freeways, farm pesticides.

Do you have any ideas how to improve the air quality in low income areas?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I think I've learned that this is a serious and important question that really devolves on what is being called environmental justice. And I think that's an appropriate label.

To the extent that there are individual communities that seem to have more pollution, and they frequently tend to be areas that are lesser income, they're caught in a vicious cycle, and there's got to be remedies that we can fashion somehow as a civilized society.

On the other hand, I think we need to know more about it. I believe there are studies under way to assess the aggregate cumulative effect of air pollution in individual particular communities that have been identified. And I think we need to get that data, and then wrestle with this and come to grips with it, and find some solution.

SENATOR BACA: I appreciate that, because we really need to address it, especially as it impacts a lot of those areas that are low income and have no choice because of the affordability of their homes, but yet its impact on them and their children are being affected tremendously.

And the same thing also happens in my immediate area in the San Bernardino area as far as the air quality, as

you know. I guess my concern is that a lot it comes from the basin, from the L.A. area, reflects on the mountains and comes back into our area.

What suggestions, or how can you help us in dealing with the particular problems, since we're actually having to pay the additional price in the Inland Empire, especially the San Bernardino area, based on where we're located, next to the mountains?

We have a lot of smog alerts for a lot of our children that are impacted, so I'd like you to, hopefully, in your endeavors, to look at and address that, and to see how we might be able to commit by coming together in helping businesses in those areas that are being penalized for producing some of it, when in fact it's not all of their fault. Some of it's coming from the L.A. Basin.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I agree completely, Senator. I think the upwind areas, which are the sources of pollution, to the extent that they are affecting the downwind communities, there's got to be at least some administrative process or relief that can be provided.

I'm not sure that there's any district that, in and of itself, is absolutely free of being its own source of pollution. Everybody drives cars, and there are always some manufacturers and other things.

But where the pollution is disproportionate, and it's due to the prevailing winds and so forth, as in your area that you've described --

SENATOR BACA: Maybe we should put a big blower

and just blow it back into the L.A. area. 1 SENATOR KNIGHT: Just don't blow it over the 2 hills. 3 4 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight. SENATOR KNIGHT: I was just going to ask if that 5 6 was a similar situation between San Francisco and Sacramento, as 7 far as the pollution blowing. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Would you like to introduce any 8 family members that might be present, so she might get back and 9 10 cause mischief in the Governor's Office? 11 MR. FRIEDMAN: It would be my privilege to 12 introduce my wife, my life partner, Lynn Shank. 13 CHAIRMAN BURTON: There have been some not necessarily complaints but comments that after certain people 14 15 cook a lot of goulash, that the paprika wafts into the San Diego 16 basin and causes a lot of eye problems. 17 Has that been coming from anywhere in your 18 neighborhood? 19 MR. FRIEDMAN: When some of them are doing the cooking, it'll waft all if way over to Yugoslavia and below. 20 21 [Laughter.] 22 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Can we have just witnesses in support come identify themselves, please. 23 24 Good for you; you didn't bring a passle. SENATOR HUGHES: I'd like to move the nomination. 25 26 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Hughes, call the roll. 27

Opposition.

If he thought there was opposition, he would have brought a carload of people. We appreciate what Senator Costa said in introducing Director Hannigan: brevity. Call the roll, please. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. SENATOR BACA: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes. SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis. SENATOR LEWIS: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations. Next is Dr. Alan C. Lloyd, Chair of the State Resources Board. You may proceed, Doctor. DR. LLOYD: Good morning, Chairman Burton and Committee Members. I'm pleased to be here this morning as you consider me for confirmation for the Air Resources Board. CHAIRMAN BURTON: I think Senator Sher wanted to make a brief introduction. SENATOR SHER: Excuse me for my tardiness, sir. Well, as Chair of both the policy committee and the Budget subcommittee with oversight jurisdiction over the Air

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Resources Board, it's my pleasure to express my strong support for the confirmation of Dr. Alan Lloyd as the Chair of the Board.

Dr. Lloyd is a relative rarity in state government. He has spent his entire professional life, you might say, in training for this appointment. He most recently served as the Executive Director of the Energy and Environmental Energy Center for the Desert Research Institute at the University and community college system of Nevada Reno.

Previously, he was the Chief Scientist at the South Coast Air Quality Management District from 1988 to 1996, where he advised the district on scientific and technical research and development findings to further reduce air pollution. During his service at the district, my office worked closely with him in fashioning laws such as the California Clean Air Act in order to ensure that air pollution control was accomplished in a manner which had both industry and environmental support.

Dr. Lloyd has given numerous presentations to international audiences, focusing on the viable future advanced technology and renewable fuels, with attention to the urban air quality challenges that face California.

In summary, Dr. Lloyd is perhaps the best qualified Chair, both technically and politically, that the Board has had in many years. I urge the Committee to approve the confirmation.

DR. LLOYD: Thank you very much, Senator Sher, for that kind introduction. I've admired your legislative

career for many years, and I'm proud to have the opportunity to work closely with you.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to continue.

I'd like to introduce my wife, Diana, who is equally glad to be here this morning. Diana and I have made our home in California since we moved, immigrated, from Wales in 1969, except for the past three years while I was at the Desert Research Institute in Reno. I know I speak for both of us when I say it is good to be back in California.

Being selected by Governor Davis for this important position is a tremendous honor and privilege. With the Senate's approval, I look forward to serving him and the people of California for the next several years.

I'm an atmospheric chemist by training, so I'm well prepared for the technical challenges of this position.

Good science is absolutely crucial to what we do.

Let me say that my professional experiences to date have given me a fair amount of insight into the policy and political challenges facing the Air Resources Board. The South Coast Air Quality Management District, where I served as Chief Scientist for eight years, faced many of the same issues, and I learned a lot from my time there, both technically and politically.

Last week, I submitted a letter to the Committee, outlining my goals as Chairman of the Air Resources Board. In the short term, those are to implement the Governor's MTBE decision. We have several tasks to complete on this before the

end of this year, including a June hearing on gasoline labeling.

We need to develop peer relationships with my colleagues in State service so we can work through overlapping inter-agency issues.

I want to create a focus on community health and children's health at the Board, which I've already begun to do.

And I think Professor Friedman reflected both he and my concern in that area.

We need to continue our business assistance and regulatory steamlining program so we can put the least burdens on the regulated community and still get the maximum possible benefit of the air quality rules.

Over the longer term, my goals are to stimulate technology advancement in all sectors, such as the Governor and the Air Resources Board are doing with the California Fuel Cell Partnership. This approach not only helps air quality, but can pay economic dividends in the state in the form of new jobs and investments.

I want to keep reducing emissions from vehicles and other mobile sources to the ultra low zero emission levels. We are way ahead on automobiles, but we need to focus some of the other categories.

I want to achieve an even higher level of scientific and technical excellence of the Board by bringing in outside experts more regularly, and do everything I can to help California's 35 local air pollution control districts to do their job effectively.

Since my appointment by Governor Davis on

February the 18th, I've had the opportunity to talk with many of you and other Members of the Legislature about your goals and concerns. That has been extremely informative, and it's a dialogue I hope to continue during my tenure as Chairman of the Air Resource's Board.

There is a wealth of talent in this state in both the public and private sector. My three years away from California makes me have an even greater appreciation for this fact.

In addition, there is a deep commitment to air quality issues throughout our society. I must say, this makes the job of protecting public health much easier and far more gratifying. I'm honored to have so many qualified people as partners in this effort.

Those are my formal remarks. I'd be open to questions.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Dr. Lloyd, welcome to the

Committee.

DR. LLOYD: Good morning, Senator.

SENATOR LEWIS: You were the Chief Scientist at South Coast for eight years. One of the things, at least occasionally sometimes we learn from past mistakes.

I was wondering, during the eight years in that position, did you witness any what you now in retrospect would consider are regulatory mistakes that were made at the South Coast District?

DR. LLOYD: In all honesty, Senator, I

witnessed -- one thing I witnessed first-hand, I learned a lot from, and that is the power of the Legislature, and the need to respond to the people and to the legislative branch.

I think one of the areas that I felt -- again,

I'm a scientist, so I like to be able to quantify things where

ever possible -- and I did find that our mandatory ride sharing

program was one which was not paying dividends. It was mostly a

congestion management issue. So, that's one where I thought

probably it was not the best way to go.

I also remember a poll conducted in your county which the people basically are saying, "We're willing to pay for some advanced technology, we're willing to clean up the air, but let us have the freedom; don't dictate our life styles."

CHAIRMAN BURTON: The people in Orange County said they're willing to pay for something?

[Laughter.]

SENATOR LEWIS: Anything but your level of taxes.

I wanted to ask you, recently Honda has announced that they're discontinuing the manufacture of their zero emission vehicle.

DR. LLOYD: EV Plus.

SENATOR LEWIS: That's right.

In your opinion, is that in violation of any kind of a contractual arrangement with ARB?

DR. LLOYD: We are very concerned and, I think, quite upset about the announcement by Honda. However, it did not violate an agreement.

There was an agreement with the major manufacturers that they would produce a percentage of vehicles ahead of 2003, based on their sales in California. I think, as I recollect, Honda's number was around 270-280. They actually produced 300, so they actually produced these vehicles early, so they fulfilled that commitment.

But on the other hand, we were very concerned about the message it sent to the community, to our efforts to clean up the air, and to those people making significant investments in electric vehicle technology. So as a result, we are going to be visiting Honda. We're in discussions with them and also the other manufacturers to make sure that the agreements under the Memorandum of Understanding have been fulfilled, and they are making progress, and a serious commitment to the 2003 requirements.

SENATOR LEWIS: In view of the Honda decision, what does that tell you about the viability of the 2003 date, goal?

DR. LLOYD: I think at this time it tells me in one way that they were early in their commitment, so they were able to produce electric vehicles which the customers really accepted. The people I know who've driven them, including myself, have been very pleased with that.

I think on the other hand, Senator, I realize it's a challenge and certainly for some of the battery technology. As Professor Friedman said, we are having a technology review next year, and I can promise that we will have a thorough evaluation of the status of technology in that arena.

The good thing, however, is that we've seen tremendous advances in the electric vehicle drive train, aerodynamics, et cetera. We've seen the fuel cells. So, it is a whole family of vehicles now coming to the fore which do not completely rely on the range of the battery. As an example, we could have a hybrid battery fuel cell vehicle which would be zero emission. That's fine with us.

SENATOR LEWIS: Under current technology, what is the best range that can now be --

DR. LLOYD: Again, I think if you look at the pure electric vehicle as the battery electric vehicle, you run about 150 miles with the best batteries. If you look at a fuel cell vehicle, which can be zero emission, the ones that we saw here at the Capitol with the Governor a couple of months ago, they can get 300-350 miles range, and they're still zero emission vehicles.

SENATOR LEWIS: What will be the cost of those particular vehicles that you just referenced?

DR. LLOYD: I think as any early technology we've seen, as we've seen with high definition television, the cost at early introduction are very high.

And clearly, what we're hoping for, as the production comes up there, the cost will go down. Early on, they're going to be more expensive.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: So, Honda had an agreement to sell so many of these cars by a certain date or produce them.

They did it early and got out?

DR. LLOYD: They got out of their commitment -CHAIRMAN BURTON: I understand that. They
fulfilled their commitment and got out. Does that say, like, to
me, that it was economically unfeasible to be selling these
cars?

In other words, if they were making a buck in doing it, they probably won't have gotten out.

Is there any reason why they discontinued the deal?

DR. LLOYD: I think, Senator, that they thought they fulfilled their obligation.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I know that, but in other words, it was like, pay the five dollars for the parking ticket and get me out of here. And at least to me, the important thing is not that you'll meet the obligation and move on, but if the cars would have -- if there would have been a market, if they would have made a buck, they wouldn't have felt, "Well, gee, this is just something we have to do; this is the price of admission to the show."

DR. LLÖYD: I will know more about that, Senator, when I have discussions with Honda. My expectation, however, is that at this time they were looking at what they did early on, and then looking at the 2003 requirements.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: It's kind of idle curiosity,
but I'd be interested to know, say, they were able to do it, and
I guess they figured this is going to be a pain in the neck for
us; let's do it. It's like going to the dentist, get it done
now and then we'll go do something else.

I would hope that maybe they got it out of the way now, and then they're going to move in, because I have some friends that they're re-doing the electric vehicle, natural gas vehicle, or riding a bicycle.

Do you know Ed Begley?

DR. LLOYD: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Sunday, he rode his bike from Studio City to Malibu.

I would just think that it'd be interesting to know what their thought process was. In other words, whether they figured that this type of vehicle makes good business sense to do it, or it was just like the price of admission, and they'd just as soon written a check to the cancer fund and gotten out of it.

That's what it tells me if they met mark early and left, it meant it's just something we've got to do. Let's do it and get it over with.

DR. LLOYD: Senator, I hope to accomplish that in my discussions, and I will report back.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Let us know.

Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

Alan, I have a couple of questions, one in the area that we've just been discussing on emissions. As you know, smog checks have been a problem. I don't know if it does fall under some of your jurisdiction or what suggestion you would have, especially as it impacts a lot of us that have older vehicles that are going there. It seems like the cost is always

high, and it's hard to regulate whether they do need the smog check in terms of the emission.

What can possibly be done, because that is a cost factor, and it continues to go up? And a lot of seniors and others are afraid, like anything else, because they're always asked to repair their vehicle for something else that it doesn't really need, and yet, what impact does it really in the air emission that the car may be producing, or not, to comply?

Is there any suggestions or ideas that you're looking at in reference to what can be done there, or should we even look at a centralized station where we go that we can trust, that they're actually going to give us exactly what we need and fix what needs to be done.

DR. LLOYD: Senator Baca, I'm pleased you brought that up. It's a very tough issue, and as we've seen in the debate in the Legislature in the last few days, I think there has been some help to some of the lower income people to provide some additional benefit.

But overall, I think, one of my concerns in coming into this position is to look at smog check to see what emission reduction it's getting. And the base program seems to be doing reasonably well.

The enhanced program is falling far short.

So, one of my goals as Chairman is to work with as many people, including outside experts, to come in and convene a group to look at how we address this issue. To me, in these days of the technology, there has to be a better way, a more effective way, a less burdensome way, of accomplishing the

emission reductions.

We're putting a lot of faith in the on-board diagnostics tool for newer vehicles. I think that's going to be a tremendous help and, hopefully, get away from that.

SENATOR BACA: Right. We can't afford to buy a new vehicle every time just to make sure that it passes the smog check.

DR. LLOYD: That's why I think one of the things we're going to try to do is to pay more attention to the vehicle as it ages in how we clean up those emissions, how we help the people clean up those omissions.

I don't have any easy answer at this time. It's a tough job, but I do commit to trying to find a better way of cleaning up those emissions.

SENATOR BACA: Another question. In our area, the Inland Empire, has a trucking industry that's moving into that area, so diesel fuel does create a lot of problems in the area. Hopefully, we can work in hand to also help in that area.

Do you have any suggestions or ideas in terms of dealing with the trucking industry as it pertains to diesel fuel emission?

DR. LLOYD: Again, Senator, that's -- the whole diesel issue is a very challenging program for us. I think we want to work very closely with the trucking industry.

As you know, since diesel been identified as a toxic air contaminant, it's our job to protect the general public from exposure.

On the other hand, I'm very heartened that there

are significant technical improvements under way so we can reduce exposure to diesel particulates.

We understand fully that we're not intending to ban diesel fuel. They play a vital part in our economy with the trucking and the agricultural area.

On the other hand, we need to pay more attention to cleaning up their emissions so that people can actually go about their business, and yet, not be subjecting the general population to significant toxic air contaminants.

SENATOR BACA: As I asked Hugh earlier, the recent research indicates that air pollution is found higher and concentrated in lower income and minority areas. This pollution arises from waste incinerators, chemical plants, freeways, and farm pesticides.

Do you have any ideas to improve the quality in low income areas?

DR. LLOYD: That's an area that I'm also putting specific focus on at my office. In fact, I've brought on a community health advisor to give more attention to community health, to see where the cause of those pollutants are, what the concentrations are, and to design programs there.

We are going to be working not only to understand the problem, but also to try to curtail those emissions.

Of course, our programs on curtailing motor vehicle emissions, both in the heavy duty and the light duty, is also going to play into that very heavily.

SENATOR BACA: Finally, as you know, we get most of the bad air from the L.A. Basin area that hits our mountain,

reflects back in our area. Hopefully, you could look at helping our area.

What are you committed to do to basically relieve not only the business people, but the community in that area because we do have a lot of smog alerts that impact our children in the Inland Empire based in the that area. We are not creating it; it's created out of the L.A. area. Hopefully, you can look at developing a plan that will relieve not only the business in that area, but the community in terms of the air quality there?

DR. LLOYD: Senator, that's a very important issue. Having spent the first six years of my time in California in Riverside, and for years Los Angeles saying, "There is no pollution moving east," I'm very sympathetic to that issue.

We've conducted many studies over the years to demonstrate this transport in various parts of California, and particularly in South Coast, so we are now looking at technical ways in which we control the emissions upwind, which we're doing, as well as in your area, but at the same time administratively looking at ways in which we can recognize that, in fact, a lot of your pollution is due to the transported pollutants from upwind areas. So, we're trying to give you recognition for that transported part.

On the other hand, of course, we are also encouraging all the 35 air pollution control districts in the state to curtail their local emissions as well as looking at the transport side.

1 SENATOR BACA: Thank you. Move the nomination. 2 3 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any witnesses in support 4 identify themselves, please. 5 MR. ROSS: Mr. Chairman and Members, Tommy Ross, Southern California Edison. 6 7 For the sake of brevity, I'll fold up my statement and just say that we support his confirmation. 8 9 MS. SPELLISCY: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Sandra Spelliscy with the Planning and Conservation 10 League, pleased to support the nomination. 11 12 MR. GUALCO: Mr. Chair and Members, Jack Gualco on behalf of the California Council for Environmental Economic 13 14 Balance in support of Dr. Lloyd. 15 MR. WEINER: Mr. Chairman and Members, Peter Weiner, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker, and we represent 16 17 various manufacturers and regulated entities in support of Dr. Lloyd. 18 MR. CAVES: Joe Caves on behalf of the Union of 19 20 Concerned Scientists, happy to have such an eminent scientist in 21 this position. MS. MALINOWSKI-BALL: Julie Malinowski-Ball, 22 representing the California Electric Transportation Coalition 23 24 and the Independent Energy Producers Association. We're very excited about this appointment and 25 26 look forward to working with Dr. Lloyd in the future.

MS. HATHAWAY: Janet Hathaway, representing the

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Natural Resources Defense Council.

Very honored to have such a great person in this 1 2 position. MR. WHITE: John White, representing the Sierra 3 Club and the Clean Power Campaign. 4 And I'm just thrilled to be here for my friend, 5 6 Alan. Thank you. MR. CARMICHAEL: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and 7 Members of the Committee, Tim Carmichael, the Director of the 8 Coalition for Clean Air based in Los Angeles. 9 Happy to support the nomination and confirmation 10 of Dr. Lloyd. 11 12 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any opposition, representative of the Coalition for Dirty Air. 13 14 [Laughter.] 15 CHAIRMAN BURTON: There was one question that 16 came from one of our minority staff. They were wondering if in 17 your youth back in Great Britain if you ever were a soccer hooligan? 18 DR. LLOYD: Actually, I was a rugby player. 19 20 think the saying there was that rugby was a hooligan's game played by gentlemen, and soccer was, I guess, a gentleman's game 21 22 played by hooligans. CHAIRMAN BURTON: You did introduce your family. 23 Moved by Senator Baca, call the roll. 24 25 SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. 26 SENATOR BACA: Aye. 27 SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.

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SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. 1 SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye. 2 3 SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis. SENATOR LEWIS: Aye. 5 SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton. 6 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Ave. SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero. 8 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thanks. Congratulations. DR. LLOYD: Thank you very much. 9 SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Bob Hight, position of 10 11 Director of the Department of Fish and Game. 12 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Mr. Chairman, Members, it 13 really is a --14 SENATOR LEWIS: Would you please introduce 15 yourself for the record. 16 [Laughter.] 17 CHAIRMAN BURTON: John Burton, representing the 18 Third Senatorial District. It really is a pleasure for me to introduce Bob 19 20 Hight. I met Bob Hight many years ago when he was the chief counsel of the State Lands Commission, when our former 21 colleague, the late Ken Corey, was State controller. 22 I had the opportunity to work with Bob both in a 23 governmental capacity, but also when I was in a private practice 24 of law in a professional capacity. 25 26 I've always found him to be the type of person

that understood the nature of what a, shall we say in the best

term of the word, a bureaucrat was, that they had a

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responsibility to the public who paid their taxes, that if there was a problem, you gave him the information; he would come back to you with an answer. It may not always be the answer you were looking for, but it would be an answer that would lay out the facts, lay out why A, B or C had to happen, and that was it.

For those of us who have had to deal with governmental agencies, there's nothing more frustrating than asking the question and getting the run-around.

I'll just briefly list, he is supported in this position for Fish and Game, which, why he took the job, shows a tremendous loyalty, I think, to the Governor, who also worked with him when the Governor was Controller, but he has all of the environmental groups.

I'd like to go down the list of industry groups:

California Building Industry Association, Cattlemen's

Association, Dennis Carpenter who represents industry people,

Jack Gualco who represents industry people, the Kern County

Water Agency, Northern California Water Association. And to try

to get Tim Leslie's support, The Regional Council of Rural

Counties, as well as the Western States Petroleum Association,

and the Pacific Merchants Shipping Association.

I think that's an indication, again, of the fact that people respect Bob's knowledge, but also his availability and his willingness, when problems are brought to him, he understands. I think the reason that he does understand is that he did work under elected officials -- Ken Corey, Gray Davis -- who understood that part of public service is serving the public, and whether it's a public official or a member of the

public, contacts an agency for information. You get them that information, and again, it may not be what you wanted, but it will be what is.

So it's with great pride that I recommend to you for the Director of Fish and Game Robert C. Hight.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hight.

MR. HIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members.

It's a pleasure to be here before you today to answer questions regarding my qualifications for the Director of the Department of Fish and Game. I'm extremely pleased and honored to be appointed by the Governor.

I give you a commitment as I sit here that I will be responsive, as Senator Burton indicated, to all of your questions and needs. And it's an honor to be appointed, and I will work diligently to preserve the natural resources that the people of California would bestow upon me.

I had the opportunity to meet with all of the Members in the last week and spend extensive time discussing issues. I'd be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.

I was curious whether the administration, with regard to the Endangered Species Act, are you going to favor the more traditional species-by-species approach, or kind of the ecosystem, more general ecosystem approach as envisioned by the NCCP program?

MR. HIGHT: I'm in favor of the NCCP concept

ecosystem restoration.

I believe that in order to adequately address all of the species that we're dealing with in the state, we have to look beyond just a species-by-species approach. I think the things that are happening in the southern part of the state -- Riverside, Orange County -- in the NCCP approach, and the same thing that is happening in the Bay-Delta with the CAL-FED, is an adequate -- is a wonderful example of how we should deal with the future.

It also helps us to deal with future threatened and endangered species, and hopefully, we don't get to that point if we have adequate areas to preserve them.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I'd like to ask, and one of them's kind of irrelevant, but has the Commission taken a position on the fish wildlife versus fish and game bill yet?

MR. HIGHT: No.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: The Governor will probably be against it; it costs money to change.

Can you comment on the Lake Davis and the northern pike?

MR. HIGHT: Yes.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Do you have any idea of what happened?

MR. HIGHT: No is the easy answer.

Two theories. One, that there's a few pike who survived the poisoning. Everybody tells me that's probably remotely possible but unlikely.

The other option is, somebody else planted them

there.

We have been electro-shocking the lake for the last two weeks and we found one pike. So, at least it indicates there's not a lot of pike there, and we haven't found anything in the last two weeks.

Also, during Labor Day [sic], no fishermen found any pike.

When we heard the unfortunate news, the first thing I did was call the supervisors and the city council and said, "We have a problem, and I'm here to work with you to figure out how to resolve this issue." There's a town hall meeting there tonight.

I wish I had a better answer, but you know, we're going to work the thing through with the community to try to resolve it.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I think the reason I even pay attention to Lake Davis is that I served with Pauline; although the lake was named after her late husband, Lester.

They were showing a meeting, and the local people seemed to be a lot happier with the response of the Department to this problem than they were with the earlier problem, because at least they were all brought in.

I guess nobody would know why somebody did that.

What's the difference between northern pike and
the wall-eyed pike; do you know?

MR. HIGHT: I'm sorry, I don't know.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Just want people to know I'm from the Midwest, and we had wall-eyed pike. I guess they were

pike with big eyes out the side.

Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: When we had this discussion about the recent pike being found, I asked you, what do you think happened? You said maybe someone sabotaged the lake and dropped one in, because some fishermen like to have excitement.

How do you regulate that to see that that kind of sabotage doesn't go on, that kids would do it, or a real fisherman would do it because they know what really excites the other fish. So, how do you police something like that?

That's a wild thing to police.

MR. HIGHT: Well, it's a very difficult task.

Last year, the Legislature passed legislation to have a severe fine for people who do it.

In addition, we have gone door-to-door in the city of Portola to see if anybody saw anything suspicious. I've tried to educate the people about the harm.

Hopefully, the education process, getting the people involved to watch the lake, that's kind of the best policing process that we can do.

SENATOR HUGHES: Are you planning any PSAs, anything like that out to the public so that they would be cautious and would report anyone they see throwing anything into the waters?

MR. HIGHT: That's an option that we'll certainly look at.

You know, we did the door-to-door, and that seemed to work very good. So, we need to follow-up on that.

SENATOR HUGHES: Alright, thank you. 1 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca. 2 SENATOR BACA: Just a quick question. You 3 touched baste. 4 5 One of the areas in Southern California that has impacted us is the Endangered Species, especially as it pertains 6 7 to the saddle-loving Delhi Fly in the immediate area that has stopped a lot of growth in the immediate area. 8 9 What plans do you have to deal with the problem as it pertains to both federal and state with the fly that's 10 11 listed or should be delisted? 12 MR. HIGHT: The fly is a federally listed 13 species, and the state does not list flies and butterflies. 14 But I think the way to deal with the problem is 15 through the NCCP ecosystem approach, where you provide adequate habitation for them. 16 17 The entire endangered species process listing is subject to existing regulation and existing law. And I would 18 19 hope that through communication, discussions, that solutions could be found. 20 21 SENATOR BACA: Good. I hope we come up with definition of adequate, because adequate could mean a large 22 area, which I've seen next to medical hospital that's weeds and 23 24 everything are growing. Nothing is done there. It looks so bad

So hopefully, they can define what is adequate in terms of preserving, if we're going to preserve an area to deal with the fly, or kangaroo rat, or anything else in our immediate

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in the immediate area.

1 area.

MR. HIGHT: The NCCP process, which is a little rigorous, but I think validly so, has solutions at the end that, hopefully, define adequate or more than adequate, best preservation.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any other questions?

Moved by Senator Baca. Call the roll.

Do you want to introduce your family?

MR. HIGHT: Yes, my wife Mary is here, without whose support I wouldn't venture down this questionable road.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Witnesses in support, come forward and identify yourselves and your agency.

Without objection, Mr. Hight's staff can take pictures.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Chair, Pete Price.

I'm here representing today the Natural Resources

Defense Council, League for Coastal Protection, Center for

Marine Conservation, as well as United Anglers of Southern

California, all of whom strongly support Mr. Hight.

MR. GUALCO: Mr. Chair and Members, Jack Gualco on behalf of industry clients as well as agriculture and water.

I'd like to say the Save the New Delhi Sandfly Committee, Senator Baca, but unfortunately not, in support.

But I want to talk about one recent accomplishment by the Director. He was able to pull disparate interests together on the Kings River to come up with an adaptive management plan that has brought together the interests

of irrigated agriculture, sport fishermen, and people concerned about the flows of the River. And the Director deserves to be congratulated for that. It's quite a victory and one supported by the entire Valley Delegation.

We urge your support of his confirmation.

MR. GARDNER: I'm Dave Gardner, President of the California Fish and Game Wardens Protective Association.

On behalf of the wardens, men and women of California, we are pleased and privileged to recommend for confirmation Robert Hight as Director of the Department of Fish and Game, and for him to lead us into the 20th Century.

MS. SADLER: I'm Lynn Sadler with the Mountain
Lion Foundation, and with the other 98-and-a-half percent of the
state population that does not represent hunting and fishing,
and whom Mr. Hight has recognized still, nonetheless, has a very
important stake in the protection of our natural resources.

And don't worry. We don't agree on everything. We're just most pleased that he has recognized that we're all going to have work together to protect our natural resources.

We support his confirmation.

MR. MERAL: Jerry Meral with the Planning and Conservation League.

We strongly support Mr. Hight's nomination.

MR. McCALL: John McCall, National Audubon Society in strong support.

MR. CURTIN: Danny Curtin, California State Council of Carpenters in support of the nomination.

Thank you.

	MR. MACOLA: Mr. Chairman, Members, Stephen
	Macola on behalf of Moulton Niguel Water District in
	support.
	MR. CAVES: Joe Caves, on behalf of the Nature
	Conservancy strongly in support.
į	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Witnesses in opposition?
	Call the roll.
	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.
	SENATOR BACA: Aye.
I	SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.
	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
	Senator Lewis.
	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.
	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.
	Hold the roll open.
	Congratulations, Bob.
	MR. HIGHT: Thank you very much.
	SENATOR LEWIS: Next is Marcy Saunders, Chief of
	the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement.
	Good morning, Senator Speier.
	SENATOR SPEIER: Good morning, Senator Lewis.
	Mr. Chairman and Members, it's my great privilege
	to introduce to you today the nominee for the State Labor
	Commissioner, Marcy Saunders.
	In many respects, this appointment is historic.
	Ms. Saunders has succeeded where others have failed. She is the

first woman to be elected in the nation as the business manager of the Building and Constructions Trade Council.

To show how persuasive and effective she is, one of the unions within the Building and Construction Trades was not supportive. In fact, it was the Plumbers Union. But she didn't stop there, and before all was said and done, the head of the Plumbers Union proposed marriage to her. I think that's pretty effective.

## [Laughter.]

SENATOR SPEIER: She also negotiated the first ever Project Stabilization Agreement in California for the \$2.6 billion expansion at San Francisco International Airport.

She reflects a great American success story, from flight attendant to her position as the Business Manager of the Building and Construction Trades.

She's good for labor and she's good for business. I can speak to that because for the two years that I was not a Member of this Legislature, I worked in the private sector for a software game company that was in the process of expanding and building new office space in San Mateo County, in fact, an entire campus. And there were, as you would imagine, scuffles and problems that arose over labor issues.

And in my role, which was then different, I found working with Ms. Saunders was an extraordinarily positive experience, as did the other members of the company.

She's taken charge of this Division, demanding accountability and enforcement, and zero tolerance for even the appearance of impropriety. I think she's going to do a

remarkable job and continue her legacy of firsts. 1 So, I would highly recommend her as the new Labor 2 Commissioner. 3 SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you very much. Assemblyman Papan, are you here on this matter as 5 well? 6 7 ASSEMBLYMAN PAPAN: I am. 8 Senator Lewis, I think the Senator has covered 9 much of what I would have said about the lady. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Why don't you have a seat. 10 You're here as a representative of the business caucus of the --11 ASSEMBLYMAN PAPAN: A little of that. 12 13 As a moderate Democrat who tries to bring all sides together, I think she would be a good candidate for the 14 position she's seeking, and I have no reservations, Senator 15 16 Lewis. 17 SENATOR LEWIS: Speaking of endangered species, 18 moderate Democrat. 19 [Laughter.] 20 ASSEMBLYMAN PAPAN: So, I would recommend her highly, and I would respectfully ask that she be favorably 21 considered for the position. 22 23 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 24 SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you. 25 Ms. Saunders, please. MS. SAUNDERS: First of all, Senator Lewis and 26 Senator Knight, I would like to thank you for reconsidering my 27 coming back on to the agenda once you realized that there might 28

be a personal dilemma for me if I had not been able to be here today. I want to thank you for that.

SENATOR LEWIS: You're welcome. You can thank Senator Burton for breaking our arms.

MS. SAUNDERS: I want to also thank both Senator Speier and Assemblyman Papan for their introductions.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to come before you today and to be able to tell you just a little bit about and what I hope to see happen with DLSE in the near future.

In my 13 years With the Building and Trades

Council down in San Mateo County, I feel that I was pretty

successful in forging alliances and building consensus between

labor, business, and elected officials for the economic

betterment of our community. It was one of those things that

Governor Gray Davis recognized in me, that I was a consensus

builder, and would hope that I would take this throughout the

state, and that is my plan.

I gained a good reputation among both labor and business and gained great credibility. Because of that, I was asked to sit on many business-oriented committees. Of course, I was asked to do that for two reasons. I was a believer in economic viability, but they also wanted my opinions on how we could work together as business and workers in the community so that everybody could win.

I will admit that I am known as being tough, but I'm also known as being very fair. I think that those are two qualities that the Labor Commissioner must have when she's

enforcing the labor laws.

I have a great deal of background in wage and hour laws, and I think that I can hit the ground running, and I think I already have.

As far as the near future for DLSE, again, I'm going to bring up the fact that I like to build consensus and build partnerships, and I don't think that that's always happened in DLSE between the workers and business.

With that in mind, I'm going to be putting together advisory committees for the different industries that we cover within the Department. On those committees will be business people, contractors if needed, and labor representatives, and also advocates for workers. We will sit down together. We will look at the laws. We will learn how to interpret the laws together, and we'll work to move forward to enforce the laws.

I have found just in the few months that I've been on this job that business people that I have met with are just as concerned about the enforcement of labor laws as are workers. I think that the problem being that you have most businesses out there that do abide by the laws, and most workers that also do what they're supposed to do.

However, we do have those egregious businesses out there, and those are the ones that are undercutting our good businesses and are hurting our workers to get a competitive edge. And I want to stop that. I want to be able to protect both business and the workers for the economic viability of the state.

outreach. The laws within my Division are changing continually. I don't think people, most people, necessarily want to break the law; I'm not sure that they always understand the law. So, I feel that if we go out and do more educational outreach, both the workers and businesses, that will save us a lot of problems.

I'm also looking to hire more bilingual people because so many of the people that we represent, such as the agricultural industry and the manufacturing industry, I think it's much more difficult for them to be able to communicate with us unless we have more bilingual people.

I'm also looking at public information. Our public information is not very good. I've taken one of my assistant chiefs, and she is working exclusively on upgrading public information so we are more accessible to the public.

I'm also looking to do some streamlining within the Division so that we can get more bang for the buck.

In the long run, I guess really what I want to say is that it is my job to make sure that the labor laws in this state are enforced. And I will make sure that that is done. I'm hoping to do that to a certain extent in a partnership, and if partnerships don't always work, I will tell you that I will aggressively go after the people that do not want to abide by the law.

My reasoning for that is pretty simple. If businesses aren't successful, then businesses can't hire workers. If workers aren't working, then workers can't spend

money. And if money isn't spent, then we have no economic 1 viability in this state. 2 3 Thank you. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 4 Just two questions. How did you go from MIUFA to 5 the Building Trades? 6 MS. SAUNDERS: I was involved in a strike with TWA and Carl Eichon back in 1986. 8 CHAIRMAN BURTON: I remember it well. 9 MS. SAUNDERS: And my predecessor, who is in the 10 11 room here today, Bob Gilmore, sort of noticed me, and asked me to come forward, and asked me if I would be interested in this 12 13 job. 14 And my father, who was a contractor, I did understand construction. But I also understood more of what he 15 really wanted me to do, and that was to get involved with the 16 17 community and to let everybody know that organized labor isn't 18 that bad. 19 So, that was how I got hired. CHAIRMAN BURTON: The other question is, what is 20 21 Linda Fluit doing these days, if anything? MS. SAUNDERS: I really don't know. The last I 22 heard from her was about two years ago, but I know she's not 23 24 flying anymore. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Still living down there in the 25 County? 26

MS. SAUNDERS:

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CHAIRMAN BURTON: That answers all my questions.

Yes.

[Laughter.]

2 CHAIRMAN BURTON: I used to take that 5:45 a lot out of Dulles, so Linda and I flew many miles together.

SENATOR LEWIS: Ms. Saunders, I was wondering, given your strong union background, how can convince me that you can be somewhat objective in matters relating to labor law and unions?

MS. SAUNDERS: Well, again, Senator Lewis, you don't really know me. It's going to take a while for me to build up a reputation with you.

But I think if you look to some of the letters of support that came in on my behalf, you will see that there was really quite a large cross section of letters that came not only from organized labor. They also came from the business community. They also came from places like the Farm Bureau. They came from people that represent businesses.

So, I think that alone says that people feel that I can be pretty objective.

SENATOR LEWIS: Can you give me any example of any public policy that you have a difference with organized labor?

MS. SAUNDERS: No, I really can't.

SENATOR LEWIS: I wanted to ask you a couple of questions, maybe more than a couple, about the Project Labor Agreement that you negotiated with the San Francisco Airport.

First of all, how many non-union employees right now are being compelled to pay union fees or dues?

MS. SAUNDERS: That's a question that's very,

very difficult to answer because I have not seen any reports or surveys on the Airport since last January. And none of the surveys actually showed who was paying into -- who was paying union dues or weren't paying union dues.

The other thing that makes that a somewhat difficult question to answer is that within the Project Labor Agreement, we did change our union security clause. Whereby, instead of an employee having to pay union dues on the eighth day, we extended that to 30 days because we recognized that there would be quite a few contractors out there that would be doing jobs that would be less than 30 days.

So, it would be very, very difficult for me to be able to say, especially because we never know on any given day how many employees are actually working out there.

SENATOR LEWIS: Would I be right in suspecting that you'd have a similar answer to the question of the ratio of union to non-union employees working on this project, versus the local average on the projects?

MS. SAUNDERS: I can probably answer that question for you best by saying that within San Mateo County, we do approximately 80 percent of the construction work union. So, I think I could safely say that, with that in mind, it probably is working pretty much the same out at the Airport. Probably 80 percent union to maybe 20 percent non-union.

SENATOR LEWIS: I understand that there is a court case that's been filed before the Supreme Court?

MS. SAUNDERS: Correct. It was heard on June 7th.

SENATOR LEWIS: Oral arguments, I guess, that some of the litigants include the Bay Area Black Contractors

Association, the Hispanic Contractors Association, the American Asian Contractors, and Northern California Minority Trade

Council.

I've been told that since the PLA went into effect, that minority prime contractors awards have dropped by 91 percent, and that women enterprises have dropped by 74 percent.

Do these coincide with your understanding?

MS. SAUNDERS: No. I'm not really sure where you got those figures.

I can tell you that on any given day out at the Airport, minority contractors are about 25 to 30 percent of the work out there. So, that drop of 71 percent doesn't make a lot of sense because it is between 25 and 30 percent of minority contractors out at the Airport. That's pretty much the norm everywhere.

The one thing that I'm especially proud of because of this Project Labor Agreement is that on all the surveys that are done on a quarterly basis by the Airport, and that includes the one for the contractors, the workers out at the Airport are anywhere from 48 to 51 percent minority or women.

SENATOR LEWIS: If things are that rosy, why are all these groups litigants in the action?

MS. SAUNDERS: You know, I don't know. They haven't talked to me about it.

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SENATOR LEWIS: One of the supposed advantages of the PLA Agreement was that there's an absolute guarantee against strikes. But I understand it wasn't too long ago the carpenters went out on strike, and although it was a very short-lived one, that it ended up costing about \$3 million.

Who should have to pay the \$3 million to reimburse for the increased cost of the project?

MS. SAUNDERS: Well, first of all, let me explain to you that that was not a strike. That was some disgruntled workers that went ahead and put up some pickets, which some of the workers did not understand was not a sanctioned strike.

Second of all, I'm not sure where the \$3 million amount came from, because it was my understanding in my conversations with the former head of the Airport, Lou Turpin, and now with John Martin, that if the Airport were to be closed down, it costs the Airport approximately \$1 million.

Thank God we had that Project Labor Agreement because we had mechanisms within that Project Labor Agreement to head into arbitration immediately, get it cleared up, and have just about everybody back to work to the second day.

As far as who pays for that, that is something that has to be decided through the Project Labor Agreement.

But understand that it was not the union that caused those pickets to go up. It was individual people.

SENATOR LEWIS: So, signs went up and people withheld services, but it wasn't a strike.

MS. SAUNDERS: I said it was not a not sanctioned strike, and it was not a strike because it was not a union that

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went on strike. It was a group of people that put up pickets.

There's a difference.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.

Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Marcy, first of all, I thank you for responding in reference to hiring additional bilingual individuals to deal with part of the problem. So, I commend you for taking that action.

Just one simple question. What do you think are the most important challenges facing DLSE at this time?

MS. SAUNDERS: I think our biggest challenge is that over the years, you know, we've lost a lot of our employees and our funding, which has not made it quite as effective.

The workers that we have in DLSE right now I think are very dedicated, very hard-working people. However, they don't have a lot to work with.

My goal is to be able to get this Division up and running to where it was 10 and 12 years ago, where we actually were going after the really egregious business people and contractors, and making sure that we protect all of our workers because where our funding has gone down approximately 25 percent in the last 10 years, we have an additional 3 million workers in the state that we have to protect. And of course, my thinking the way I do, in saying that we have to protect workers, but that we also have to protect businesses, then the only way we're going to be able to do that is by being able to prove to the Legislature that we're working and working hard so that they would be willing to maybe be able to give us a little bit more

money so we could hire a few more people.

SENATOR LEWIS: One additional question. Back in October of '98, the MWD announced that it was increasing their estimated cost for the East Side Reservoir Project by about \$220 million. And they're the biggest PLA, I guess, in Southern California.

Do you have a rough idea when we enter into these PLA contracts, how much does that tend to drive up the cost of a project?

MS. SAUNDERS: Actually, it's my opinion that Project Labor Agreements don't cause projects to be more expensive. I think they're cost saving to a certain extent.

I'm not in a position to be able to discuss that project with you because that's not my project.

However, of the Project Labor Agreements that I've done, both private and public, I don't really think that I would be able to get businesses or developers to agree to these Project Labor Agreements unless I had a track record for them being cost effective.

I really don't have any idea. That it could have been -- some of it could have been the decision of the owners themselves to do changes, their own change orders in contracts. You see that happening out at the Airport. It's already 200 million more than what it was supposed to be, but that's because of architectural changes, things like that.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: I'd just like to move the

28 nomination.

1	SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.
2	MS. SAUNDERS: Could I introduce my family?
3	SENATOR LEWIS: I was just going to ask you to do
4	that.
5	MS. SAUNDERS: And I would like to have my family
6	stand up, especially my father, Al Vacura, who flew all the way
7	from Fairbanks, Alaska to be at this confirmation here this
8	morning.
9	My younger brother, Peter, who came all the way
10	over from across the street where he's an engineer for
11	Caltrans.
12	And my wonderful husband of ten months, Gary
13	Saunders, who's the Business Manager for the Plumbers and Steam
14	Fitters Local 467, San Mateo County.
15	And I'd also like to introduce all my friends who
16	came to support me today.
17	SENATOR LEWIS: We might give them an
18	opportunity, or at least some of them, to introduce themselves.
19	We have a pretty crowded room here, which tells me you probably
20	have a fair number of people who'd like to testify on your
21	behalf? .
22	MS. SAUNDERS: There's about five or six is all.
23	SENATOR LEWIS: Then why don't we ask people to
24	come up. She said five or six. Is this the new math?
25	Senator Hughes has already moved the nomination.
26	She has to leave, so I will ask as a courtesy that we open the
27	roll and just call her name.
28	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.

SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye.

SENATOR LEWIS: Go ahead.

MR. KELLOGG: My name is Jim Kellogg. I represent the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the plumbing and pipe fitting industry for the United States and Canada.

on behalf of our 300,000 members, we rise in support of Marcy. She has a track record of leadership positions where she has demonstrated her knowledge in labor law and labor issues. She understands and knows what Labor Commissioner's job is all about, and Marcy will bring integrity and credibility to this job, and this position will be an asset with her in it to this administration, this Legislature, and to you and me.

I urge you to give unanimous support for Marcy before the entire Senate.

And I would add one thing outside the labor issue, she doesn't like Diamond Lanes either.

MR. BALGENORTH: I'm Bob Balgenorth, President of the State Building and Construction Trades Council.

I'm really proud to say that all 200 unions that are affiliated with the Council have unanimously endorsed Marcy. There's a couple reasons for that. Marcy has done an outstanding job as the first woman to be Business Manager of a building trades council. She has built the respect of the community, of the public, and of all the unions that have worked under her.

I really think that you should recommend her 1 unanimously. Thank you very much. 2 3 MR. RANKIN: Tom Rankin with the California Labor 4 Federation. We strongly support the confirmation of Marcy. She's tremendously big job ahead of her. She has to rebuild a 5 Division that's been cut by, as she said, at least 25 percent 6 7 while the workforce has grown tremendously. And she's got a \$60 billion underground economy to deal with, and she is the right 8 9 person for the job. 10 She's got the experience. She's got the 11 intellect. And she has the strength of character that it's 12 going to take to be the chief law enforcement officer for labor 13 law in California. 14 SENATOR LEWIS: Maybe we can start asking people 15 to just name an organization. 16 MR. WINSTEAD: Joe Winstead, California State Pipe Trades Council. 17 18 We would like to rise in support of Marcy. She'll bring a lot of credibility and do a fine job for the 19 20 state of California. 21 Thank you. SENATOR LEWIS: A little too long. 22 23 Next. MR. PERNELL: Robert Pernell, representing the 24 25 California State Council of Laborers. 26 We are in strong support. SENATOR LEWIS: Getting better. 27

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Next.

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MR. CURTIN: Danny Curtin, California State

Council of Carpenters in support. We represent those renegade

carpenters who were unauthorized in that wildcat strike.

Thank you.

MR. GORDON: Rich Gordon. I am a member of the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, and am here representing the entire Board who supports this appointment.

Also, I'm the immediate past Chair of the Board of Directors of the Redwood City-San Mateo County Chamber of Commerce and can attest that this woman knows how to build cooperative relationships with business that make it a win-win situation for all of us.

MR. BROAD: Teamsters, Amalgamated Transit Union,
Engineers and Scientists, Machinists, Hotel and Restaurant
Employees, and Food and Commercial Workers in support
Barry Broad.

MS. TISSIE: I'm Adrienne Tissie. I'm the Mayor of the City of Daly City. I'm also a principal in a business called Bay Relations, which is a land-use consulting firm and public relations firm in San Mateo County.

Marcy has the intelligence, the integrity, and the endurance to perform this job. I want you to know that I have personally worked with her in the private sector with developers, and she's a fantastic negotiator. She'll be a true asset to this administration.

MR. LANHAM: Thank you. David Lanham, Operating Engineers, Local 12.

MR. WAGNER: William C. Wagner, Business Manager.

1	SENATOR LEWIS: Perfect.
2	Next.
3	MR. STRAWBRIDGE: Scott Strawbridge, Executive
4	Vice President, Mechanical Contractors Association, Northern
5	California, Central California, and Southern California, a
6	management group.
7	We are here to support Marcy's nomination.
8	MR. MONAGAN: Michael Monagan on behalf of the
9	Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors and the Western
0	Wall and Ceiling Contractors, privileged to support Marcy.
1	MR. CARTER: Art Carter, representing the State
2	Association of Electrical Workers and the Western States Council
3	of Sheet Metal Workers Unions in support.
4	SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.
5	Next.
6	MR. BERNACCHI: Eddie Bernacchi, on behalf of the
7	National Electrical Contractors Association. We're also in
8	support of Marcy.
9	MR. NACK: I'm William Nack. I'm the Business
0	Manager for the San Mateo County Building Trades Council. I'm
1	the person that left that took over from Marcy when she left.
2	I can attest that she has a great reputation in the County for
3	working with both labor and business.
4	And we, on behalf of all of the affiliated
5	unions, strongly support her appointment.
6	SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.
7	Now lotts hear from anyone in the audience that

might either be opposed or have reservations they want to

express. Apparently none. We have a motion. Please call the roll. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca. SENATOR BACA: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes. SENATOR HUGHES: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight. Senator Lewis. SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Burton. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye. SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Three to zero. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations, Marcy. [Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 10:55 A.M.] --00000--

## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was

reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

EVELYN J. MIZAK Shorthand Reporter



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# SENATE RULES COMMITTEE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

HEARING

STATE CAPITOL

ROOM 113

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1999 10:37 A.M.

Reported by:

Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter



	THE BUILDING
2	MEMBERS PRESENT
3	SENATOR JOHN BURTON, Chair
4	SENATOR JOHN LEWIS, Vice Chair
5	SENATOR JOE BACA
6	SENATOR TERESA HUGHES
7	SENATOR WILLIAM KNIGHT  STAFF PRESENT
9	GREG SCHMIDT, Executive Officer
0	PAT WEBB, Committee Secretary
11	NETTIE SABELHAUS, Consultant on Governor's Appointments
2	WADE TEASDALE, Consultant to SENATOR LEWIS
13	FELICE TANENBAUM, Consultant to SENATOR HUGHES
14	CHRIS BURNS, Consultant to SENATOR KNIGHT
16	MANNY HERNANDEZ, Consultant to SENATOR BACA
17	ALSO PRESENT
8	CHARLES H. CENTER, Member Industrial Welfare Commission
20	SENATOR HILDA SOLIS
21	BILL CAMP California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
22	JOSE PEREZ
23	California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce
24 25	GRISELDA BARAJAS Sacramento California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
26 27	RAFAEL SANCHEZ, Finance Chairman United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

APPEARANCES

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TIM CREMINS
    Operating Engineers
    JOE WINSTEAD
3
    California Pipe Trades Council
4
    MICHAEL MONAGAN
    California Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors
5
6
    BRITTON MCFETRIDGE
    State Building and Construction Trades Council
7
    EDDIE BERNACCHI
8
    National Electrical Contractors Association
9
    PETE CONATY
10
    State Association of Electrical Workers and Sheet Metal Workers
11
    BOB HOUSTON
    Concrete Contractors Association
12
13
    RUSTY AREIAS, Director
    Department of Parks and Recreation
14
    SENATOR JIM COSTA
15
    EDWIN F. LOWRY, Director
16
    Department of Toxic Substances Control
17
    SENATOR MARTHA ESCUTIA
18
    BILL CAMP
19
    California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
20
    JOHN GEOGHEGAN
21
    Private Citizen
22
    PETER WEINER
    Environmental Technology Council
23
    CRAIG COPELAN, President Elect
24
    Professional Engineers in California Government
25
    SANDRA SPELLISCY
26
    Planning and Conservation League
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JODY SPARKS
Sierra Club of California

DAN AGUIRRE, President
California Association of Professional Scientists

JANE WILLIAMS, Executive Director
California Communities Against Toxics
Coalition for Environmental Justice

GORDON HART
Private Citizen



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#### P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

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CHAIRMAN BURTON: Industrial Welfare Commission, Chuck Center.

Chuck, do you want to tell us a little bit about yourself and your qualifications on the Board?

MR. CENTER: Okay.

I thank you Mr. Chairman, Senators. I'm Chuck Center. I'm the Legislative Director of the State Council of Laborers.

This is a reappointment. I was appointed by the Governor to the Industrial Welfare Commission, went through a number of hearings on the eight hour day. Formerly a construction worker for twelve years in marine construction, I worked in management in retail for about six months for the K-Mart industry and then became -- filled representing for the Operating Engineers, then became Director of the Foundation for Fair Contracting, and eventually became a lobbyist for the State Council of Laborers in November of 1990.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Questions, Members of the Committee? Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Mr. Center, first of all, what is your position on Assembly Bill 60, dealing with overtime pay?

MR. CENTER: We have supported AB 60 with our organization.

SENATOR LEWIS: In the case of California

manufacturers, a lot of them have twelve-hour double shifts rights now. If this bill goes through, unless there's some kind of exemption, or something, to maintain maximum capacity, they'd have to go to eight-hour triple shifts, which could drive up costs significantly.

Question, how much better off are employees in California if manufacturers locate out of the state and take the jobs with them?

MR. CENTER: Well, I wouldn't think they would be better off if they lose their jobs, but prior to the elimination of the eight-hour day under the IWC last year, there was 12-hour shifts. The manufacturers just have to go to election within their employees.

I think that will still be available if AB 60, in what process it comes out of -- right now it's just in the Senate, and it's still a work in progress -- I think there'll still be election opportunities for the employees to choose alternative work shifts.

SENATOR LEWIS: I wanted to ask you about the minimum wage in California. Do you think it's adequate currently?

MR. CENTER: It's been raised. There was a number of hearings. Right now, I think it will probably be readdressed again by the Industrial Welfare Commission.

I think we need to look at both sides. It affects the employees as well as the employers. And really, I haven't made a decision whether it's adequate or not. We need to go through a hearing process, and through

that avenue, then decide if it's adequate or not.

I don't have a position on that right now.

SENATOR LEWIS: What about the fact that there are some local governments now that are promoting this concept of a living wage, a local living wage. Do you think that a local government -- city or county -- has the legal authority to impose that kind of a legal wage?

MR. CENTER: It's happened in localities, and I'm not sure if they've been challenged in court or not. I guess they do, because it's happened in a number of localities throughout the State of California.

SENATOR LEWIS: What's your thought on that?

MR. CENTER: We in our organization, we do
support a livable wage. We think people should have a wage
that's adequate for them to work and buy houses and cars in
their area. We don't think that's a bad thing.

SENATOR LEWIS: But you just said you were undecided on whether or not the minimum wage should be raised or not, but now you're saying that you think that the livable wage ordinances that are passed with hire wages is a good thing?

MR. CENTER: Yes.

SENATOR LEWIS: Isn't that a little

inconsistent?

MR. CENTER: If it's passed in a locale already, and I think there's input from both sides, it's taken by a vote of elected officials. I think that's a fair process.

1	Our organization has supported that in
2	localities.
3	SENATOR LEWIS: Last question.
4	You're currently the Director of the
5	California State Council of Laborers?
6	MR. CENTER: Yes.
7	SENATOR LEWIS: One of your responsibilities
. 8	is legislative affairs?
9	MR. CENTER: That's correct.
10	SENATOR LEWIS: Does that create any kind of
11	a conflict of interest for you on some of your votes on the
12	IWC?
13	MR. CENTER: I don't think so. It didn't in
14	the past when I was on the IWC under a different
15	administration.
16	I discussed that with the prior
17	administration, this administration. We still support
18	legislation or oppose legislation that affects our
19	membership.
20	SENATOR LEWIS: So, you've never abstained
21	or recused yourself on any vote?
22	MR. CENTER: No, I haven't.
23	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca.
24	SENATOR BACA: Just a quick question.
25	One of the questions that was asked in
26	reference to AB 60, in your opinion, do you think employers
27	will actually leave if in fact the bill is passed?
28	MR. CENTER: Senator Baca, I couldn't really

answer that because I don't represent employers. 1 I think we had some of those same 2 3 arguments SENATOR BACA: Business or manufacturers? MR. CENTER: I think we had the same 5 6 argument, I think, from industry, too, when they increased 7 the minimum wage, and we didn't see a big movement of 8 industry out of the State of California when they raised 9 the minimum wage in California. 10 I could not speak for the employers on that. 11 SENATOR KNIGHT: Let me ask a question, 12 Mr. Chairman, concerning that statement. 13 CHAIRMAN BURTON: If Senator Baca's 14 finished. 15 SENATOR BACA: Then one follow-up question 16 in reference to that area. 17 Most of the employees that work right now, 18 most of them that I've heard, they're pretty much in favor 19 of AB 60 out there; is that correct? 20 MR. CENTER: It's my understanding, yes, 21 sir. 22 SENATOR BACA: So, it's positive for the 23 state of California in improving the quality of life? 24 MR. CENTER: I think that was discussed a 25 lot during the prior hearings on the eight-hour day. And I 26 think there was compelling arguments for flexibility. 27 But elimination of the eight-hour day I

don't think was good for the employees in California.

AB 60 brings the eight-hour day back. 1 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight. 2 3 SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You indicated that you didn't see an exodus 4 5 of businesses and people leaving the state as a result of 6 the increase in minimum wage. 7 But I suggest that all of those things added 8 up to the fact that businesses are leaving California. 9 example, in Northrup, just moved a segment of their 10 operations to North Dakota because it's cheaper to do 11 business there than it is in California. 12 I've talked to military people who say the 13 cost of doing business in California is extremely 14 expensive, and if we could get the bases out of California, 15 that's what we'd do. 16 You're telling me that it's not a problem in 17 California? 18 MR. CENTER: On the minimum wage, I don't think Northrup pays minimum wage to their employees. 19 20 think they're covered by collective bargaining agreements. 21 SENATOR LEWIS: One follow-up question just 22 in response to Senator Baca's question. You said you didn't think there'd be any 23 24 kind of an exodus of business based on Assembly Bill 60 25 passing. 26 Do you think in the last twenty years there

was ever a period of time in California where the regulatory climate or the level of taxation was so high

27

that we had any kind of an exodus of business leaving California to go to other states?

MR. CENTER: Well, the last ten years, I represent construction workers, and that's pretty much where I concentrated my efforts on. We had a low time in construction, but it was because of a recession in construction work. Now we have interest in construction, so our employers have increased in California instead of decreased, the construction employers that I work with.

SENATOR LEWIS: One more time, over the last twenty years, was there ever a period of time in the State of California where you thought that we were losing manufacturing jobs or other types of jobs to other states because of the competitive disadvantages that were inherent in the California economy?

MR. CENTER: I couldn't answer that, Senator Lewis.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Hughes.

Support? Briefly. We have a full agenda.

SENATOR SOLIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and

Members.

I'm proud to stand here with Chuck Center.

As you know, he was appointed by our last Governor and has served the IWC very well. He's been on many issues, working even-handedly. I think he has the qualifications, know he will do the right thing and follow in pursuit of economic opportunities for Californians.

1 Urge your Aye vote. 2 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Who were you appointed by? Governor Wilson. 3 MR. CENTER: Yes. 4 5 MR. CAMP: Mr. Chairman, I'm Bill Camp, representing the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. 6 7 We wholeheartedly support the appointment of 8 Chuck Center, and ask that you support his appointment. 9 MR. PEREZ: Mr. Chairman, Members of the 10 Rules Committee, I'm Jose Perez. I'm here representing the 11 California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce. 12 We urge an Aye vote on Mr. Center's 13 confirmation, and I'll tell you why. 14 Some of the questions you raised with 15 respect to business leaving the State of California, I 16 don't know that it's the minimum wage that's driving 17 business out, but maybe some of the other regulatory things 18 that impact business. 19 As a small business owner, I can tell you 20 that there's a whole lot of factors, and it's a lot more 21 complicated than to just pinpoint and say that labor cost 22 is what's driving business out of the state. We need to take a look at our regulatory 23 24 system and enhance it so that it's streamlined and it

We think that Mr. Center's confirmation is important. We've begun dialogue with the labor groups and business to try to look at some of those tough policy

protects small businesses in a better way.

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issues with respect to the minimum wage, the eight-hour overtime issue.

And so, we're confident that he would be a fine appointment. We urge an Aye vote. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Name, organization, and sport, please.

MS. BARAJAS: Hi, good morning.

My name is Griselda Barajas, and I'm with the Sacramento Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. I am Vice President of Business Advocacy, and I'm here in support of Chuck Center.

Thank you.

MR. SANCHEZ: My name is Rafael Sanchez, and I'm the Finance Chairman for the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

We're here in sport of Chuck Center, who we've worked well with over the last couple of years.

Thank you.

MR. CREMINS: Tim Cremins, Operating Engineers, in full support.

MR. WINSTEAD: Joe Winstead, Director of the California State Pipe Trades Council. We're in support of Chuck.

MR. MONAGAN: Michael Monagan, on behalf of the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors. We're in support.

MR. McFETRIDGE: Jerry McFetridge, State Building and Construction Trades Council.

1	MR. BERNACCHI: Eddie Bernacchi on behalf of
2	National Electrical Contractors Association. We're in
3	strong support of Mr. Center.
4	MR. CONATY: Pete Conaty, representing the
5	State Association of Electrical Workers and Sheet Metal
6	Workers. We're in support.
7	MR. HOUSTON: Bob Houston, Concrete
8	Contractors, in support.
9	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Opposition?
10	Moved by Senator Baca and Hughes. Call the
11	roll.
12	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.
13	SENATOR BACA: Aye.
14	SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.
15	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
16	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
17	SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
18	SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.
19	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
20	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.
21	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.
22	SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero.
23	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations, Chuck.
24	MR. CENTER: Thank you.
25	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Rusty Areias, Director of
26	Parks and Recreation.
27	Senator Costa.

SENATOR COSTA: Thank you very much,

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee.

Members.

As a former colleague of ours, obviously Mr. Areias needs no introduction. However, I do want to tell you that the fact is -- that's any way you want to take it, Senator Knight. The fact is that this individual I've known for seems like most of my life.

He is dynamic. He is energetic, and he is creative. I believe that he is going to take what has been traditionally in the past rather a back water Department with the state, and really allow it to develop and blossom in a fashion that I think will be beneficial to all Californians.

The fact of the matter is that with his creativity, and his tenaciousness, and his talent, I think that there are going to be park and recreational opportunities for Californians that we have not seen in many, many years. And I think he has the ability to be one of the best Directors of Parks and Recreation that we've ever had in the State of California.

I wholeheartedly recommend him, and I ask that you confirm him this morning.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you, Senator.

Rusty, I think we all know your background, so why don't you tell us your plans for the State Park system.

MR. AREIAS: That you, Mr. President and

Before I do that, I want to introduce to you

my wife, who I think maybe some of you know. My wife,

Julie, who is here, and we're expecting our first child in

October, October 27th. Thank you.

Julie, if the questioning gets too tough, stick your stomach out and start to cry.

Anyway, I was asked by the Governor on March 1st, Mr. President and Members, to take over this responsibility. And I had served with Senator Costa when he was an Assemblyman on the Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee, and worked for parks in my district, just like you did in yours in representing the areas that we all come from.

But what I found when I got there was a Department that had been through 15 very difficult years. We were all a part of that. We worked during that difficult time together when revenues were very short, and parks were not always, in fact, were rarely at the top of anybody's priority list. Kind of first in their heart and last on their list when it came to money.

In fact, last year was the first time we'd gotten an augmentation for deferred maintenance -- that's resource maintenance, cultural maintenance -- since the Park Department manages and interprets the cultural resources of this state. And that was for \$30 million.

And we have a backlog, depending on who you want to believe, of somewhere between 70 million and a billion dollars. And the reason that figure is so ambiguous is that when you're dealing with historical

artifacts, it's sometimes difficult to know exactly what you're getting into in terms of the expense; whether it's a Hearst Castle, or Sutter's Fort, or Glen Ellen, Jack London's home.

But what I did find there was the most committed staff of people that I have ever seen or experienced in state government. They are committed to that park system. They are like a family. They work very, very hard, and I will tell you that we balanced our budget on the backs of those people in the last 15 years, like a lot of other state workers.

But the reason that Department has held together, the 265 venues, is because of the extraordinary commitment that they've made to the people of California and to this park system. Whether it be the maintenance supervisors, the superintendents, the part-time employees, it's an incredible work force that we have there.

My plans for the system, first, was to secure funding, which I was pleased when the Governor put \$157 million into deferred maintenance priorities. That's going to go a long way toward resolving some of the short term problems. Because as all of you know, at some point deferred maintenance becomes capital outlay. And when you're dealing with cultural resources, at some point you lose it entirely. The cultural resources of this state are lost if you don't invest in them.

The other area that I'm focusing in on, and this is consistent with what the Governor told me when he

"Rusty, dissect this Department from top to bottom, and go through each division, division by division, department by department." And we are in the process of doing that.

I'm pulling together what I believe is a world class team of professionals. My three chief deputies -- Dr. Denzel Duardo, who's here, is Chief Deputy for Administration; Mary Wright, who was Superintendent of the Monterey District and used to run the Training Center at Asilimar, the Mott Center; and Ken Jones -- have a combination of about 80 years' experience working in state parks. And the rest of the team that I am putting together is, I think, going to take this Department to new heights, combined with the commitment by the Governor and the Resources Secretary to give us the financial support we need.

I'm concerned about the visibility of state parks. You know, in California, for all its magnificence, a park is park is a park. Ask people today at lunch what their favorite state park is, and they think for a minute, and they say, "Yosemite." While Yosemite was our first state park, Yosemite's a national park. Teddy Roosevelt wrangled it from us shortly after the turn of the century.

One of my initiatives is to assemble a group of people. Gordon Van Souter, formerly President of CBS and the head of the PBS station here, has agreed to Co-Chair this committee with me, and we are assembling a group of people who will talk about how we bring greater

visibility and appreciation to our state park system without crossing that line into the commercial world that I think our parks are refuges from.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I've got a question.

How much money in the budget?

MR. AREIAS: 157 million.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: That's good.

Now there's two or three park bond issues.

I think the Speaker's got one, Hayden's got two.

Have you had a chance to discuss with the Governor what he thinks would be an acceptable level of, shall we say, park bonds for the ballot yet?

MR. AREIAS: Mr. President, we talked briefly about it at the time that he asked me to take over this job. He said he wasn't sure what that number was. It would depend on the other competing interests.

But I will tell you this. That I know in the early polling that has been done of 69 percent support for a park bond issue at one \$1.5 billion. So, it's very clear to me the \$2 billion bond issue would be supported in this state, and maybe higher than that. The need is certainly there. We haven't had a park bond in twelve years, as you know, in California.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Actually, the Chamber of Commerce polled a transportation bond that said the people would go for \$16 billion in one fell swoop.

MR. AREIAS: And I think that's terrific because there was a lot of mitigation money in there.

think you ought to talk, when you talk to the Governor, he's talked a little bit in terms of almost combining water and park as a, quote, "resource bond". I think at some point when the budget's over, it would behoove you, as well as those of us in the Legislature, to just try to get a fix from the Governor on just where it's going to be. Because we've got, for the want of a better word, water, parks, housing, transportation, and God knows what else.

Senator Lewis.

MR. AREIAS: Senator, one trend that I've noticed at least in the Speaker's bond bill, is that more and more dollars going to city and county parks, and less to the state parks. In the past, it's been kind of one-third/one-third formula.

You know, a year ago, the past administration gave up seven parks in Los Angeles County, including Olivera Street, and seven beach parks. And you know, Los Angeles County is very important in terms of passing everything and anything in this state. The state parks need a presence there.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: Good morning, Rusty.

MR. AREIAS: Good morning, Senator.

SENATOR LEWIS: I guess the first thing I have to ask you, to clear the air on this, are you now or have you ever been a member of any gang.

[Laughter.]

you

MR. AREIAS: Only for a short time in my youth. I think the statute of limitations has run out on it.

SENATOR LEWIS: I was curious, have you tendered your resignation yet as a member of the Coastal Commission?

MR. AREIAS: I have.

SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Hayden has a piece of legislation going through the process right now. It's Senate Bill 1277, that would prohibit the building of public roads through state parks.

Have you looked at that? Do you have any thoughts on that?

MR. AREIAS: I have looked at it, and I'm familiar with the catalyst of the villains, the San Onofre Park, as you're aware of, in Orange County.

While there are technical problems with the bill that we're trying to work out with Senator Hayden, we've taken no official position. I generally support the bill.

I think it's a mistake, typically, when developers come in, or Caltrans comes in. They want to take the course of least resistance. Many times, our state parks, wetlands and others, open space, provide the course of least resistance.

I understand there are problems as it relates to that particular piece legislation. I think it's on the Senate Floor at this time. I don't know if

Mr. Hayden's got the votes or not.

SENATOR LEWIS: My understanding is that about a little less than 30 percent of the Department's ongoing operations and maintenance costs are funded through the fees that are imposed on park users.

MR. AREIAS: Correct.

SENATOR LEWIS: How does the Department determine what the appropriate level of fees to charge people?

MR. AREIAS: I think during last 15 years, the attitude has kind of been whatever the traffic will bear, Senator. With the fiscal challenges that the past two administrations faced, there was more and more pressure on parks to become self supportive, more and more self supportive.

And I think, in my estimation, our fees in the Department in some cases are too high. As an example, if someone takes their dog to the park, we charge them a dollar. That raised a total of \$35,000 last year. Either a lot of dogs are sneaking into our parks for free, or, you know, something's wrong.

But I can tell you that the people that are collecting those fees, and I refer to them as nuisance fees, really get a lot of flack from our park users.

If you show up with your family, with a rubber boat on top of your car and a stationwagon full of kids, they charge you two bucks for that rubber raft. It raised a total of \$6,000 last year. I think it's a

mistake.

I think the fees in our parks presently are too high. I think there's some things in our society that ought to be free or nearly free.

If you want preferential parking at Huntington State Beach, or Santa Monica Beach, then you ought to pay for it. If you want to stay overnight at a campground at state parks, then you ought to pay for it. But I think we ought to keep our parks as accessible as possible. Churches, parks, and libraries in our society should be free or nearly free, in my estimation.

SENATOR LEWIS: There's a number of restrictions that have been placed on public access on at least some of the park lands.

If somebody is concerned about the denial, whether they're an off-roader, or a camper, or something like that, if somebody's concerned about their ability to access state park lands for their use --

MR. AREIAS: Right.

SENATOR LEWIS: -- what kind of appeals process is there for them to go through?

MR. AREIAS: Well, you know, typically what happens, and, I mean, it depends where it is. If you you're talking about a coastal park, like Oceana Dunes or Blacks Beach, we were approached on the Coastal Commission by the Bureau of Land Management, who wanted to prohibit vehicle use on Blacks Beach. And they made their case, and others made their case. And the decision was by the Coastal Commission to prohibit the

vehicular use.

Oceana Dunes, by contrast, is the one area where there's very intense use. In fact, I'll be going there this weekend to see it for the first time in quite a while.

What they would have to do, if it's on the coast, they would have to petition the park. They would have to cite the precious resources that are being destroyed. You know, we have tremendous natural resources in the Department.

And the idea behind the Green Sticker

Program and OHV use is to concentrate that particular
activity, which is a very popular one, in areas where
you're -- that are appropriate for it, basically. And
finding those areas is not always easy. And as California
grows, we get into more and more conflicts, conflicting
constituencies. So, they would come to the Parks; they
could petition the Director. If it's on the coast, they
could petition the Coastal Commission.

I will tell you that I have, once I get appointed, providing that the Governor makes the appointment, I've brought in a person that I believe will work very effectively between the environmental groups and the off-road vehicle users to manage a lot of those conflicts before they get out of hand. I think that's very doable.

We're not only Parks, but we're also Recreation. We've got to sell what people are buying. OHV

use is very popular in California.

SENATOR LEWIS: Right.

Last question. The last time that you were up for your appointment to the Coastal Commission, some Members of the minority party had some concerns relative to the timing as to whether or not it was a legitimate appointment, or whether it was a potential political stepping stone.

What's your commitment relative to fulfilling your term in this position?

MR. AREIAS: My plan is to stay, stay on as Parks Director. Eventually, I want to get back into the private sector.

Mr. Lewis, I come from a dairy and farming background, and I have a love --

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Wouldn't that question be better put to Julie?

MR. AREIAS: But the Governor asked me to stay on through this term, and unless he calls and asks me to do so something else, that's what I plan to do.

SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes.

SENATOR HUGHES: I miss your garlic festival. It's never been the same.

I wanted to ask you, Rusty, how do you feel the Department, and you said that you've visited with the staff and what-have you, is doing in the area of equal employment opportunity?

MR. AREIAS: Not well. Not well at all.

SENATOR HUGHES: What do you plan on doing

3 to gear them up.

MR. AREIAS: What I am planning to do, and for all their best efforts, and I will tell you that this Department has really strived to bring greater diversity of women and minorities to the Department, but they've failed miserably.

I think the reason that they have is that we have very high educational standards. To come to work for the Department of Parks and Recreation, you've got to have a college degree. And what I think has happened in the past is that minority applicants who might choose a career in Parks, when they look at their other opportunities have taken jobs that better compensate them.

One of our biggest problems in the Department is, we have Ranger IIs at the top of their field, 20 years on the job, making a little over \$3,000 a month. They're now going to sheriff's departments where they can make a lot more money, not because they want to leave, but at some point, you've got a mortgage to pay, and you've got children to support, and a retirement to plan for.

So, what I plan to do is, one, one of my chief deputies for -- one of my deputies for external affairs is a man named Cedric Mitchell. Cedric was Senator Patrick Johnson's district chief for a good number of years. That's going to be one of his responsibilities.

We not only need diversity within our ranks, which we will achieve, but we also need a more diverse population to utilize our parks.

You know, the Parks Department is an environmental agency, and we look like the environmental movement. I think once we get greater participation and diversity to our parks, it will be easier to recruit people to a career in Parks. It's one of my highest, if not my highest, priority.

In order to serve the people of California, you've got to look like California. You've got to be a part of California's collective experience.

SENATOR HUGHES: Have you thought of how you could admit any of those people who have had experience in the Conservation Corps? They have been really indigenous people to inner cities. I would think that a lot of those people who, years ago, worked in that, would be interested in a career with the Parks Department.

Are you thinking of opening up an opportunity for those people? I want you to think about it.

MR. AREIAS: I have thought about that. I have thought about that.

SENATOR HUGHES: How dedicated are you to historic and cultural preservation? I know that there are many historical sites, and as you bring tourists to our state, I think that there's not enough emphasis in these wonderful opportunities for people to visit these sites.

How high is this on your radar screen yet,
if at all?

MR. AREIAS: It's very high. The incredible resources that we have, the coastal resources we have in the system, I mean, it's a treasure. Within my efforts to raise the visibility of state parks, I want to make people more aware of just what's there.

The warehouse we have in West Sacramento, two huge warehouses full of cultural artifacts. The finest California Indian basket collection in the world, and the public doesn't have access to it.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Thank you.

Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: First of all, I appreciate the fact that you had appeared at a joint meeting the other day and talked about Parks and Recreation, and need for outreach. I think it's very important, because as we're looking in that direction, it seems like there's not a lot of outreach. So, I do appreciate your taking a stand in reference to doing that, and coordinating and communicating.

And I appreciate the fact that you've indicated that you'd like to lower the fees as well because it's very difficult for a lot of poor and disadvantaged individuals to utilize those parks.

My question is, you look at a lot of the parks, and you look at the appropriation of the dollars, hopefully, during your administration and during your time,

that you or members of your staff will have an opportunity to look at which ones really need to be upgraded. I'm sure that there are some in the Inland Empire that need some assistance or help in that area.

Do you plan on visiting the sites to find out which ones need to be upgraded in terms of the equipment that they need?

MR. AREIAS: I plan on visiting every single state park during my time as Director.

But we have an inventory. We have a system of 23 districts, 23 superintendents, maintenance chiefs, chief rangers. So, we're very aware what the needs are out there.

I will tell you, the real saviors in our park system in the last 15 years has been the maintenance chiefs that have kept this operation running with bubble gum and paper clips and nail polish.

When I go to a district, I meet with the superintendents, maintenance chiefs, and the chief ranger, and I treat them as equals. I have them up here. You know, the maintenance chiefs, they are the real heroes that have kept things going.

SENATOR BACA: To just show that I have no personal grudges, I move the nomination.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: I'm aware of a fish hatchery in the Owens Valley. Mount Whitney Fish Hatchery is a historical site. I think there's some funding in the

1	budget for that.
2	Are you aware of that facility?
3	MR. AREIAS: A fish hatchery must be
4	operated by Fish and Game.
5	SENATOR KNIGHT: It's been designated as a
6	historical building. It certainly doesn't look like a
7	fish hatchery, I'll tell you.
8	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Are you for it or against
9	it, Senator?
10	SENATOR KNIGHT: I'm supportive of it. I
11	want him to support it. And I want to make sure he keeps
12	the money in the budget.
13	MR. AREIAS: I'll go visit it with you,
14	Senator Knight.
15	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Let the record reflect.
16	Could those who support Rusty stand, please.
17	Thank you.
18	Any opposition?
19	Seeing none call the roll.
20	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.
21	SENATOR BACA: Aye.
22	SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.
23	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
24	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator Knight.
25	SENATOR KNIGHT: Aye.
26	SECRETARY WEBB: Knight Aye. Senator Lewis.
27	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
28	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Ave. Senator Burton.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: 1 Aye. 2 SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Five to zero. 3 MR. AREIAS: Thank you, Senators. CHAIRMAN BURTON: Let the record reflect 4 5 that Mel Varrelman, Supervisor, District 3 in Napa, doesn't 6 think too highly of the nomination. 7 Congratulations. 8 MR. AREIAS: Thank you. 9 [Thereupon the Rules Committee 10 acted on legislative Agenda Items.] 11 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Edwin Lowry, Director of 12 Toxic Substances Control. 13 Senator Escutia. 14 SENATOR ESCUTIA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman 15 and Members. 16 I am here this morning to ask your support 17 of Ed Lowry's confirmation as Director of the Department of 18 Toxic Substances Control. 19 As the Senate proceeds in the nomination of 20 new agency and department heads, I guess the obvious 21 question is, what type of leadership qualities are you 22 looking for? I think in order to head this Department, you 23 obviously need someone with intelligence, commitment, and a 24 great sense of humor in order to navigate what can at times 25 be a department of treacherous waters. 26 Well, the man that I have the honor of 27 introducing today is a man of great integrity and

character, and obviously, he possess the gift of navigating

through rough waters.

I've worked with Ed closely for several years now on important environmental issues. It was his uncanny ability to bring parties together and to also fairly arbitrate two polar opposites that we were able to come up with Assembly Bill 11, which basically overturned polluter loopholes, while at the same time, maintain acceptable business flexibility.

Ed played a critical role in the success of that bill by bringing both the environmental and the business communities together in a mutual consensus. I was extremely impressed with Ed's understanding of the issues, but most importantly, I learned from him that you can bring people together toward a common solution.

It was always a pleasure to work with Ed because he is a man that possesses both strong legal and environmental background, with also a dry sense of humor.

He is also a graduate of Yale University,
Stanford Law School, and he has worked in various
capacities, including: Public Defender of Contra Costa
County; a deputy city attorney in San Francisco; as well as
a deputy attorney general in environmental issues.

Throughout Ed's career, he has held the belief that a healthy environment is a law enforcement issue. And it is truly evident from the causes that he has dedicated his life to that he is a man of vision and ambition, but also a man who is practical and pragmatic, and understands the way that, at times, what you need to do

in order to bring people together is to compromise, and to seek that compromise. That in itself is goal to be treasured.

I know that Ed will be an excellent Director of the Department of Substances Control, not only for his experience and expertise, but his values and personal character.

Members, it is with great honor that I introduce to you Mr. Ed Lowry.

MR. LOWRY: Thank you, Senator Escutia. I'm honored by your introduction. I'm honored to be here and to have been appointed by the Governor to this important post.

With the President's consent, I'd like to introduce my family that's been here, been able to come here. Susan Underwood, my wife and able Deputy Attorney General; and my stepson, Ben Steiner. We also have Sabrina Steiner, who elected to sleep in this morning, and a three-year-old daughter Molly, who is at the Rainbow Day Care Center in the Water Resources Building. I think we're all glad that she's still there today.

I have a few brief remarks. I'm happy to go to questions at any point that the Committee would like.

I followed Mr. Areias in two committee hearings now; this is the second one. And I always feel a bit at a disadvantage when he talks about the beauties of the parks which he oversees, and the wonderful goal of making parks available to people.

1	But thinking about that, I think that one of
2	the things that the Department of Toxics does, and we have
3	done well in many situations, and we will continue to do
4	well, is to convert land which is now polluted to better
5	uses. I think the California Speedway in Senator Baca's
5	district is probably the best motor race track in the
7	world. And that rose from the disintegrating remains of
3	polluted grounds of the Kaiser Steel mill.

We've got -- we're nearly at the end of almost a decade-long effort in Senator Knight's high desert region near Mojave, cleaning up about two dozen polluted sites: metal smelters; metal recovery junkyard sites. I started that work about a dozen years ago with the Attorney General's Office, and it's nice to see that we're nearly at the end of that.

We're working hard with the Marines at Camp

Toro to make sure that the public is protected there. And

we're working to transfer lands to a military facility

that's public use in the President's district.

I hope --

CHAIRMAN BURTON: What are you doing for

her?

## [Laughter.]

SENATOR LEWIS: That's why we need environmental justice.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: He's doing the district pretty good.

SENATOR HUGHES: If he didn't get to me, I

was going to get to him.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: I understand that. Give him a shot before you shoot him.

Make it up.

[Laughter.]

SENATOR HUGHES: He doesn't have to.

MR. LOWRY: What we're doing for Senator
Hughes' district is working very hard on number of school
sites, primarily in Los Angeles County, which are a danger
to children as they are now. We're working hard, created
a special Schools Team to analyze and work with various
school districts, and L.A. Unified School District being
the primary one, to make sure that our children who are
going to schools, are going to schools at clean sites.

As you on the rostrum know, there are a number of bills going through the Legislature right now. I expect it's likely one or more of them will be directing me and my Department with what to do so with schools, and we're ready to do that.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Let me stop you and ask you a question on that.

I see that basically you've set up a special Schools Team to assist in identification assessment and remediation of the problems at these sites.

Then there seems to be three, four, five -- a lot of bills dealing with the problem of toxics more as they would affect your kids than they would the people sitting here as adults.

MR. LOWRY: Correct.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Are you just going to let the Legislature work its will, let the Governor work his will? Or, have you had input on that, because you seem to be ahead of us anyway.

MR. LOWRY: Correct. What we have done to date is met many times, I personally and more times my staff, with the various authors of these bills, answering questions and suggesting changes which would, in our view, make it possible for us to do what their bill seeks to do so.

We've been, in some sense, equal opportunity advisors to each of these Members because I think they're all trying to go to the same direction, which is to make sure that school sites, school lands, both in the future and those which are already built, are safe.

The final point of your question is, are we going to see which bill is passed, and yes, we will do that. We are not advocating one bill over another at this point.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Lewis.

SENATOR LEWIS: How many sites does the Department currently have on a Superfund list?

MR. LOWRY: There is a Cal. Sites List which I think has 4,000 sites, if I'm not mistaken. We are not working on all of those sites. One of the things which we need to do is to identify which of those sites shouldn't be on the list and which should be on the list.

We have a data base which has been neglected 1 in the last few years in terms of whether they're actually 2 3 accurate or not. 4 SENATOR LEWIS: If you were to freeze the 5 list presently, how long would it take, do you think, to clean up everything, and what would the cost be? 6 7 MR. LOWRY: It would take a very long time. 8 And not to be cute, we have the Casmalian site, for 9 example. The estimated cost to clean that up is \$400 10 million. 11 SENATOR LEWIS: What site? 12 MR. LOWRY: Casmalia, \$400 million, and I 13 think a 200-year ultimate clean out. So, it is a long 14 time. 15 I have not attempted to figure out what the cost is. And bear in mind that the state does not pay all 16 17 those costs. We recover them elsewhere. SENATOR LEWIS: Senator Sher's Senate Bill 18 19 47, one of the things it did was that it required the 20 Department to adopt regulations for ranking the various 21 sites in terms of priorities. What factors are you using in coming up with 22 23 the regulations to determine that ranking? 24 MR. LOWRY: Well, this bill, of course, was 25 only enacted a few weeks ago. 26 We are putting together a team to put those

regulations together. But the factors which we would look

at is: what is the level of pollution; what is the risk to

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1 receptors; what's the risk to sensitive receptors. 2 I think we would need to bifurcate those 3 sites which have responsible parties able to pay and those 4 which don't. You know, there's subsequent legislation 5 which we need to fund the Orphan Share Fund of the Sher 6 bill. 7 SENATOR LEWIS: Have you identified the 8 source of funding yet for the Orphan Share Fund? 9 MR. LOWRY: There are -- the only 10 identification which I have heard of is a joint industry 11 general fund contribution to that fund. And I believe that 12 the parties are negotiating how much we need to get into 13 that fund right now. 14 SENATOR LEWIS: Stringfellow was identified 15 as a federal Superfund site back in '83? 16 MR. LOWRY: Correct. 17 SENATOR LEWIS: They're still cleaning it 18 up. 19 How much longer is this going to go 20 on? MR. LOWRY: That's another 200-year project, 21 22 Senator. 23 I think actually Stringfellow is a success 24 story, in that we have now contained the plume from that It is not moving any more. We've got very complex 25 26 or extensive wells, dams, and remediation technology, but

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it will take a long time.

SENATOR LEWIS: In terms of the surrounding

water quality, the leaching problem and everything, you've 1 got that under control now? 2 3 MR. LOWRY: We believe that is completely 4 under control at Stringfellow. 5 SENATOR LEWIS: Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Hughes. 7 SENATOR HUGHES: Thank you very much for 8 being here today, and thank you for your concern about 9 school sites. 10 L.A. Unified has a system of asking for soil 11 samples when they get ready to build on a site. 12 Is a soil sample sufficient enough to 13 determine that that's a safe site to build on? Or what 14 else should we do, and will your Department be giving 15 directions or guidelines to school districts so they do a 16 more thorough job? 17 MR. LOWRY: Simply sampling soil is not 18 adequate to do the entire job. 19 We have a process which starts with something called a preliminary assessment. That's often a 20 21 historical look at the school or the school site. 22 From that historical background, interviews, 23 literature, sometimes just walking the site; you, can get 24 an idea that there may be a problem there. 25 You follow that up with soil sampling, 26 sometimes ground water testing, sometimes air monitoring to

determine what is the site and what needs to be done.

I anticipate that one way or another, we are

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going to be brought into the process, and brought in willingly, to assist in overseeing the preliminary assessments and the subsequent work at these sites.

And the guidelines which we have developed and regulations which we already have will be used for that, and we will modify them as we need to.

SENATOR HUGHES: I told you in your interview with me that I was aware of a potential site in Exposition Park near an armory. And an armory would have potential dangerous material buried beneath the ground.

What would be your agency's roll in something like that? What would you be looking for, and how long would it take to do so anything about that?

What I'm asking you, as you enter this new job, if you know that a particular site was a former armory, would you have a guideline, then, for any site that you know was a former armory, just like you would have a guideline for any site that you knew was a former gas station?

MR. LOWRY: We have, I guess, what you'd call specialists in the Department who -- I don't know if it's a blessing that we've had military base closings, but the one good thing out of that is, we do have experience in looking at what has been at armories or military bases and so forth. We're working on them.

Our experts would look both to what industrial processes there were at an armory, and what was stored there. There could be a great number of many

solvents, fuels, and you get into munitions, unexploded ordinance, and those problems. We look at all of those issues.

SENATOR HUGHES: So that school districts could no longer plead innocence. If they know what the site was previously, they would have a guideline to know what they have to look for. So, soil samples would not be sufficient?

MR. LOWRY: I agree with your conclusion; soil sampling is not sufficient. And I do think that throughout the state, and especially in your area of the state, school districts are now on notice, acutely aware, and actively involved in making sure that their sites are --

SENATOR HUGHES: And I do have a commitment from you that you will look at this site in Exposition Park and assist L.A. Unified, because they don't have the right guidance.

MR. LOWRY: Right. I will repeat the commitment I made to you in the office.

SENATOR HUGHES: All right, thank you.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Baca.

SENATOR BACA: Thank you, Ed. First of all, I appreciate the fact that you are working in reference a lot of the military base closures. We've had a series of those that have been closed and converting those. And I do appreciate the fact that you've worked on others in reference to the California Speedway.

My question is in reference to toxics in fertilizers. You know, that has been a concern right now, especially when a lot of the farmers and the public are not informed.

What ideas or situations do you have to remedy the problem?

MR. LOWRY: The problem, as I am approaching it with toxics in fertilizers is that by-products of certain industrial processes create wastes, some which are good, and some which are bad. And zinc is one heavy metal which is a pretty good fertilizer in a lot of situations.

So, there's both an opportunity and a challenge with waste fertilizers. The opportunity is, we can deal with waste in a beneficial way.

The challenge is that not only do you have good metals, but you've got other bad metals and products which are along for the ride. And the challenge for us is to clearly define what -- how much of those other metals on for the ride should be allowed through; what technologies are there to get them out of there; and what information should go to both farmers and consumers when those fertilizers are sold and put on the land.

What I am doing is, I've got a staff in our Hazardous Waste Management Division briefing me on precisely what are all the both technical and legal requirements and aspects of this problem right now.

Working with Secretary Hickox, who is also working with the Department of Food and Agriculture, which is also equally

involved in this issue.

We hope to have a coordinated plan for the Governor to deal with what is an issue which I know affects you and agriculture and consumers in California.

SENATOR BACA: That's one area that has really impacted, especially where I'm at. We have a lot of dairies in that immediate area, so a lot of the fertilizer there, and a lot of the waste in terms of disposing of it is a high cost to the farmers. And it seems like we've got to find a remedy to also help in that area and look at what you possibly have done.

Hopefully, you'll look at it.

MR. LOWRY: I agree.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Senator Knight.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. Lowry, we've talked about this before, but I'd like to have you discuss the certification plan for the aerosol can recycling equipment, where we stand there, and why it's taken three years to certify, and maybe more than that because we haven't certified it yet?

MR. LOWRY: What you're referring to is the Department's Technology Certification Program, and the spray can technology, which was presented to the Department.

I think that we've had a certification process three years. I think that's about right. Out of those 36 months, I've been dealing with the problem for about three every those months.

SENATOR KNIGHT: But you're stuck with it.

MR. LOWRY: I am stuck with it, I agree,

3 assuming that you guys approve me.

It took too long for a number of reasons.

One of those reasons is that, for some reason, our staff and the proponent of the technology were not communicating well together, for whatever reason. We need to make sure that we're communicating properly, responsibly, and courteously with people who bring technology to us.

The mechanism for, and the rules and plan for certifying technology I don't think, frankly, was well defined, and it was not even well defined at the end, when we had to look at the impacts of environmental impacts through California Environmental Quality Act.

What I am doing with respect to that is directing my deputies to put together a plan which outlines in precise order who looks at the technology, what the deadlines are, and what other parts of our program integrate with the certification process. I think that was a major failing in that endeavor.

SENATOR KNIGHT: In looking at the number of people using that piece of equipment and that technology, you're ranging from NASA to the Centers for Disease, universities, Fortune 500 companies. You know, all of those people seem to be using it.

There are those items available, but we can't use them in California. And that presents an additional cost to businesses in terms of trying to dispose

of those aerosol cans.

MR. LOWRY: I don't disagree.

SENATOR KNIGHT: I think it's a significant issue and one that you indicated in a <u>Wall Street Journal</u> article that you didn't look at the economic impacts. You only looked at it from a scientific nature.

Let me ask you a question. If you put together a plan, as you indicate, that you do for certification, when you put together that plan, and now you work all the way through that plan, and you know very good and well that it's not going to be cost effective when you get through.

As an example, if you took this piece of equipment to dispose of aerosol cans, and you knew that the equipment would only be good for, say, 50 cans before it had to be replaced, that's not an economically feasible piece of equipment.

Would you continue to certify it? Would you go ahead? Would you make that determination as you're in the certification process?

MR. LOWRY: I think what we need to do is to have a dialogue between the proponent of the certification and us in terms of, here is what the law requires us to do. We are required to determine whether the technology which is proposed does what the proponent says it does, and what are the environmental impacts on that.

We are also required to put conditions on that to limit the environmental impacts.

I think what we need to do is to be very clear with the proponent that, if there is going to be a condition, here's what it is, and here's what it's going to cost.

We need to work better with them in terms of minimizing those costs or getting other solutions.

I know with respect to the 200-can limit here, I was under the impression that there was good scientific literature which the proponent going to present to us that stated that there was a good speciation or affinity for the constituents with concern with this carbon filter and not propane, which we were not interested in.

They're still welcome to present that to us, but we have not yet seen it.

SENATOR KNIGHT: It brings up the point that it's going to cost \$3 a can for disposal versus 25 cents in other states utilizing the same piece of equipment. That makes it economically not feasible within the State of California.

Yet, you're continuing on to try and certify this thing. Yet, when you say you don't take into consideration economic impacts, I think that's a fallacy in your certification plan.

MR. LOWRY: Well, the statement in the <u>Wall</u>

<u>Street Journal</u> was actually in answer to a question about whether this was the least expensive way to do it. And my response to the reporter, which he put a tag into the article, was that the major part of what we do is, we look at the

at the technology; does it do what the proponent says; and what conditions should we put on that.

And the Legislature has not yet explicitly directed us to say whether it's a cost effective technology or not.

SENATOR KNIGHT: Is there a law against evaluating the piece of equipment or any certification plan? Is there a law against evaluating it from an economic standpoint as well?

MR. LOWRY: Well, I think what the common sense of the law would say is, we ought to be cognizant of economic effects. I think we would not be meeting the letter and perhaps not the spirit of the law if we issued a certification, and did so on the basis of economic considerations.

SENATOR KNIGHT: I'm not suggesting that.

I'm suggesting that you take that into consideration, and if you can look at it, and as you develop your plan, understand that it's not going to be economically feasible, there's no sense wasting all that time; is there?

MR. LOWRY: I agree with that. What we need to do is get that information to the proponent early on in the process, long before the last three months.

CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Hughes.

Witnesses in support, identify yourself.

Just names and organization quickly.

MR. CAMP: Mr. Chairman, Bill Camp,

representing the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO. 1 wholeheartedly support this witness. 2 3 MR. GEOGHEGAN: Mr. Chairman and Members, 4 John Geoghegan. I'm a lobbyist with Kahl, Pownall 5 Advocates. We represent a number of public and private 6 interests. 7 I'm here as a private citizen because I've 8 fought against Ed, and we worked with Ed on a number of 9 occasions over the last four or five years. He's a great 10 guy with a lot of integrity, skill, and capability. I strongly support his confirmation. 11 12 MR. WEINER: Mr. Chairman and Members, 13 Peter Weiner, Paul Hastings, lobbyist for Environmental 14 Technology Council and others. 15 We strongly support his candidacy. We've 16 worked with him before and since, both for and against. 17 MR. COPELAN: Craig Copelan, President Elect 18 of Professional Engineers in California Government, 19 speaking on behalf of our 10,000 members. We are strongly in support of Mr. Lowry's 20 confirmation. Thank you. 21 MS. SPELLISCY: Sandra Spelliscy with the 22 23 Planning and Conservation League in support of the 24 nomination. MS. SPARKS: Jody Sparks, Sierra Club of 25 26 California, in support of Ed Lowry. 27 MR. AGUIRRE: Dan Aguirre, President of the

California Association of Professional Scientists. We are

1	definitely supportive of Mr. Ed Lowry.
2	MS. WILLIAMS: I'm Jane Williams, Executive
3	Director of California Communities against Toxics, the
4	Coalition for Environmental Justice.
5	We're supporting Mr. Lowry's confirmation.
6	Thank you.
7	
8	MR. HART: Gordon Hart, here in my capacity
9	as a private citizen.
10	I've worked with Ed in a variety of
1	capacities that he and I wearing different hats. And I
L2	find him to be very fair. Support his candidacy.
13	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Any opposition?
4	SENATOR HUGHES: Move the nomination.
15	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Moved by Senator Hughes.
6	Call the roll.
17	SECRETARY WEBB: Senator Baca.
L 8	SENATOR BACA: Aye.
L9	SECRETARY WEBB: Baca Aye. Senator Hughes.
20	SENATOR HUGHES: Aye.
21	SECRETARY WEBB: Hughes Aye. Senator
22	Knight. Senator Lewis.
23	SENATOR LEWIS: Aye.
24	SECRETARY WEBB: Lewis Aye. Senator Burton.
25	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Aye.
26	SECRETARY WEBB: Burton Aye. Four to zero.
27	CHAIRMAN BURTON: Leave the roll open.
28	[Thereafter, SENATOR KNIGHT

returned to Committee, the roll call was opened, and he abstained, thus making the final vote 4-0 for confirmation.] CHAIRMAN BURTON: Congratulations. MR. LOWRY: Thank you very much. [Thereupon this portion of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was terminated at approximately 11:51 A.M.] --00000--

## CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State

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of California, do hereby certify:

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing transcript of the Senate Rules Committee hearing was

reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn J. Mizak, and

thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1999.

EVELYN J. MIZAK Shorthand Reporter





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